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Vaisakha 13, 1888 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

No. 52—*Tuesday, May* 3, 1966/*Vaisakha* 13, 1888 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1453 to 1457, 1459 and 1461	14389—425
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1458, 1460 and 1462 to 1482	14425—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4738 to 4749, 4751 to 4775, 4777 to 4794 and 4796 to 4808	1442—95
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(*i*) Disruption of Indo-Pakistan telephone and telegraph communications	14495—506
(*ii*) Derailment of Assam Mail	15634—42
Re. Motions for Adjournment and Calling Attention Notices (*Queries*)	15506—20
Papers Laid on the Table	15520—22
Committee on Petitions—	
Minutes and Fourth Report	15522
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Reports	15522
Committee on Government Assurances—	
Fourth Report	15523
Re. Centenary of Shri Gokhale	15523—25
Finance Bill, 1966	15526—658
Motion to consider	15526—658
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry	15527—34
Shri M. R. Masani +	15534—45
Shri Hajarnavis	15545—52
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya	15552—60
Shri Inder J. Malhotra	15560—65
Shri Ram Swarup	15565—71
Shri Kishen Pattnayak	15571—79
Shri J. N. Hazarika	15579—85
Shri Thimmaiah	15585—91
Shri Swell	15591—96
Shri Krishna Menon	15596—612
Shri Bishanchander Seth	15612—23
Shri Mohammad Koya	15623—27
Shri Humayun Kabir	15227—34, 15642—47
Shri Sezhiyan	15648—54
Dr. M. S. Aney	15654—58

*The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 3, 1966/Vaisakha 13, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Utilisation of Urban Waste, Sewage and Sullage

+

*1453. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to utilise the urban waste, sewage and sullage which are discharged into rivers and streams and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of it which is utilised at present for agricultural production purpose; and

(c) whether its fertility value has brought any significant change in production in areas where it is utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes. Utilisation of urban wastes (garbage, night soil, sewage|sullage) constitutes an important activity under the agricultural production programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Schemes for preparation of urban compost from solid wastes and utilisation of sewage sullage have been in operation since the First Plan. For implementing these schemes, grants to the extent of 25% of the recurring cost, shared equally by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the State Government concerned, are given to the local bodies. Besides, loans are also advanced to the State Governments for assisting the local bodies to (1) acquire the transport needed for production and distribution of urban compost and to (2) finance sewage utilisation schemes.

The programe of utilisation of urban wastes was given special importance by including it in the Special Development Programme for Agriculture (Crash Programme) launched in 1964-65. Additional funds to the extent of about Rs. 1.37 crores were provided to the State Governments, over and above the State Plan ceilings, to enable them to take up new schemes for better and fuller utilisation of urban wastes during the last two years of the Third Plan.

(b) The maximum quantity of urban compost that could be prepared from urban wastes is estimated at 7.88 million tonnes a year. Against this, the quantity utilised at present is approximately 3.5 million tonnes representing about 45.0% of the potential production. The sewage|sullage available in towns and cities is estimated at about 700 million gallons

per day. As against this, information received from the State Governments indicates that nearly 240 million gallons (34%) per day are being utilised at present.

(c) Yes. Effective utilisation of urban compost and sewage|sullage has considerably helped in raising vegetables, fodder and short duration crops in the vicinity of towns and cities.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement it appears that though the utilisation of urban waste was started in the First Five Year Plan only 45 per cent of the total potential of this urban waste is utilized now when we are at the end of the Third Plan. Are Government satisfied with this progress in view of the fact that the country is facing a food crisis today because of shortage of fertilizers?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Out of the urban waste estimated at 7.88 million tons a year our utilisation in the last year of the Third Plan was 3.89 million tons. Our programme for the Fourth Plan is for the utilisation of 80 per cent. As we are going to utilize 6 million tons out of 7.88 million tons, we are satisfied with the progress.

Shri Subodh Hansda: My question was different. Are Government satisfied with the present progress of utilisation of only 45 per cent of the potential, especially when we are facing shortage of food?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that in the Fourth Plan the utilisation will be 80 per cent and, therefore, they are satisfied with the progress.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In answer to part (c) of the question I would like to know whether urban waste is utilized only for production of vegetables etc. or it has been tried for paddy and wheat cultivation and, if so, with what result?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As the statement itself points out clearly, there are two items—urban compost and sewage and sullage. Sewage and sullage are mostly used for vegetable cultivation in the city areas themselves. As far as urban compost is concerned, it is being used in the border areas along the cities for all crops including paddy. I do not have separate figures for them with me.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that municipalities are getting help from the State as well as Central Government for the utilisation of urban waste. Now how much is charged from the cultivators by the municipalities for this? Could it not be reduced?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As regards the pattern of assistance for the implementation of the schemes, grant to the extent of 25 per cent of the recurring cost is given to the municipalities. Besides that, loans for acquisition of transport required for production|distribution of urban compost and for sewage|sullage utilisation schemes etc. are given. By and large, the municipalities are not charging more than necessary from the cultivators. When we examined that question we found that it varies from Rs. 1 to 5 per ton of urban compost.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any research has been conducted on utilisation of urban waste for purposes of manure? Has any aid been sought or guidance obtained from any source on this subject? What is the extent to which the crop will be augmented next year because of this manure?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This question relates to urban compost. I have already stated the total figure. Out of this the utilisable capacity is of the order of 3.5 million tons of urban compost. Of couse, we have not been able to utilize it fully. As I said, 80 per cent will be utilized by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri D. D. Puri: There are two types of expenditure involved in

these schemes—capital expenditure required for transport etc. and the running cost. What is the break-up of these Rs. 1.37 crores? How much of this is subsidy? May I know whether the amount allocated for this purpose has been fully utilized?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I must make it clear that these Rs. 1.37 crores are not out of the normal funds. This was a crash programme taken up to years back. Within these two years this was the extra fund that was placed at the disposal of the State Governments. This was only for vegetable cultivation. Our estimate for sewage and sullage is 31,600 acres.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है कि देश के अन्दर बीमारियां इसलिये बढ़ रही है कि सीवेज और सलेज सीधा वेजिटेबल्स प्रोडक्शन में जाता है । वह वेजिटेबल्स इतनी बदबूदार हो जाती है कि उनके खाने से इन्सान न तो लांग लाइफ एन्ज्वाय कर सकता है और हेल्थ ठीक कर सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या कार्य किया है कि इस पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाये और गन्दा पानी वेजीटेबल्स में न जाने पाये ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : हिसाब लगाया गया है और वह हिसाब स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है तो उस को दुबारा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि वेजिटेबल वगैरह के बढ़ाने में इसका इस्तेमाल किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कारंवाई की है कि इस के गन्देपन को रोका जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में यह नहीं दिया गया है कि उस पर कानूनी पाबन्दी लगाई जाये ।

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I must make one thing clear. Just now he has asked a supplementary question whether the States have enacted legislation for this.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): His question was whether it breeds disease. This is one of the superstitions. I hope that at least Members of Parliament will get out of these.

Shri Yashpal Singh: It is a fact.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether there is any scientific evidence available with the Government that the advantage of usage of sewage and sullage as fertilizer is almost counter-balanced by its deleterious effect on crop vegetation for which it is used.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Yes, Sir. Our research centres have found out that sewage and sullage have no adverse effect, in fact have better effect when used as fertilizer. It is better than rural compost. It is inferior to inorganic manure but it is better than rural compost, because of its nutrient value.

Shri Kapur Singh: He began by replying "Yes". So, I thought he agreed with my view.

Mr. Speaker: By "Yes" he meant that an assessment has been made; not the other thing.

States hit by Drought Conditions

*1454. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so, which of the States have been able to conduct survey of the problems of the

districts which have been badly hit by the recent drought which might have affected the credit-worthiness and staying power of farmers; and

(b) if so, whether the results of the survey are available?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Reports received from the drought affected States indicate that detailed surveys of districts have not been conducted from the point of view of the credit-worthiness and staying power of farmers. However, overall assessments of the scarcity affected districts in 7 States, *viz* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan have been made by Central teams deputed by the Planning Commission. According to the assessments made by the Central teams, 127 districts in these states have been affected. General assessments made by other 3 States, *viz.* Kerala, Madras and Punjab, indicate that 6 districts in Madras and some areas of Punjab and Kerala have also been affected. On the basis of these assessments, an estimate has been made of the likely extent of conversion of short-term loans, received by cultivators from cooperative societies, into medium-term loans, so as to defer the process of repayment and make the cultivators eligible for fresh finance. The requirement is roughly of the order of Rs. 22 crores.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that no survey has been made regarding this problem. What was the requirement put foward by the various State Governments for converting the short-term loans into medium-term loans when the Planning Commission team visited the States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The total demand from all the 8 States mentioned was Rs. 22·33 crores.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment is now going to be made, because it has not been made so far, with regard to such part of the country as has been affected by drought, with regard to other problems affecting credit-worthiness and staying power of the farmers?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The team of the Planning Commission visited 7 States and reported on the conditions prevailing there. We are getting regular reports from the State Governments. Of course, it does not indicate any systematic survey. On the basis of this survey and based on reports from the Reserve Bank and State Governments, we have arrived at this figure of Rs. 22.33 crores.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It is mentioned in the statement that a general assessment of these areas was made. Apart from these, I would like to know whether these teams have recommended some permanent measures to be taken in this area.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This question relates specifically to the conversion of short-term loans to medium-term loans because of scarcity conditions. The question asked by the hon. Members relates to the general character in respect of action to be taken for increasing production. There have been some recommendations for provision of relief to women and children, supply of fodder and drinking water, scarcity relief work etc. These are being taken care of by separate schemes.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अकाल तथा प्रायः अकाल के इलाकों में प्रायः दो कारणों से कठिनाई आती है । एक तो इन इलाकों की एक तिहाई आबादी, जिसमें आधे से ज्यादा किसान हैं, अपने गांवों को छोड़ कर चले गये हैं और दूसरे यह कि जो किसान रह गये

हैं उन्होंने अपने बैल बेच डाले हैं और जो तकावी लोन वगैरह मिला है उसको खा डाला है । इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अगले साल की कृषि में नुकसान न हो इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है और क्या उनके बारे में कोई सेन्सस या सर्वे आदि भी करवा रही है ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, मैंने बतलाया कि जहां तक अकाल से परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है जिसमें किसानों को दिक्कत हो रही है कि जो ऋण उन्होंने लिया है वह अदा नहीं कर सकते तो उसके सम्बन्ध में तो कहीं कहीं स्टेट्स ने तकावी वगैरह को माफ किया है लेकिन जो कोआपरेटिव्ज का है उसके लिए मैंने बताया कि . . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : सवाल क्या है और . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो यही है क्रेडिटवर्दीनेस उनकी नहीं है . . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : जो क्रेडिट उनको मिला है उसको वह खत्म कर डाले हैं, बैल वगैरह भी बेच डाले हैं तो उन किसानों के बारे में भी कुछ सोचा है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : चूंकि अब इस समय उनकी क्रेडिटवर्दीनेस कमजोर है, उनकी स्थिति कमजोर है, अब एग्जेक्ट तो हम नहीं जानते कि कितना बैल बेच डाला है या क्या किया है, लेकिन इसीलिए सरकार ने योजना बनायी है कि इस साल 22 करोड़ रुपये और देंगे और जो शार्ट टर्म लोन है वह तीन वर्ष से लेकर 5 वर्ष में उसे अदा कर सकेंगे ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान में जो अकाल हमेशा डेरा डाले रहता है उसका भी कोई माकूल इन्तजाम सरकार ने सोचा है या नहीं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, जैसा मैंने कहा जनरल क्वेश्चन तो यह नहीं है लेकिन इसमें राजस्थान का भी 192 लाख रुपया शामिल है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान का जिक्र है तो माननीय मंत्री जी को तो पता होगा कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सूखा पड़ा था, धान की फसल बिलकुल गायब हो गई, वहां का भी लगान कलेक्टरों ने मुल्तवी कर रखा है तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश इस सूखाग्रस्त में क्यों नहीं आया और उनको तकावी देने के लिए कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया गया ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : वैसे तो स्केयर्सिटी एरिया के कई इलाके रहे हैं, इन सात-आठ स्टेट्स के अलावा भी लेकिन जिन जिन स्टेट्स ने स्ट्रेस किया कि कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट को मदद दी जाय, उनको दिया गया । अगर उत्तर प्रदेश ने भी कोई ऐसी योजना बनायी होती तो उनको भी मदद दी गई होती ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश भी इतना सूखाग्रस्त है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर वह कहते हैं कि स्टेट वाले कहें तो वह उसके लिए तैयार हैं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Central team only conducted a survey for credit-worthiness or they have gone into the entire problem of drought-affected areas and suggested any other measures? I would also like to know whether their report tallies with the reports sent by State Governments and what is the total population affected in the country as a whole.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am sorry that the statement about the population is not before me just now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How do they calculate then? They have

provided Rs. 22 crores. If the population figure is not known, how do they calculate?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I will attempt to answer it. This question of providing Rs. 22 crores was gone into by the Department of Co-operation, the Reserve Bank which is in charge of agricultural credit, State apex banks, the co-operative structure in the States and the State Governments themselves. As regards this general question whether this team went into it, this team also went into the other four or five questions which I just now mentioned besides this. They have given a separate scheme which is not connected with this question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the State Governments' reports? Do they tally with the report of the Central team? He has not replied to that.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I said, it includes both.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रश्न है उसका माकूल जवाब नहीं आया । प्रश्न यह है कि जहां पर ड्राट हो गया है उस जगह पर किसान को अपना जीवन चलाने के लिए और खेती के लिए भी खेत को जोतना है, तो उसमें दो तरह के किसान होते हैं । एक किसान ऐसा है कि जिसके पास जमीन ज्यादा है तो उसको तो कर्ज मिल सकता है लेकिन ऐसा किसान जिसकी कम जमीन है और जो मजदूरी भी करता है और खेती से भी जिन्दा रहता है, ऐसे किसान के लिए सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम सोच रखा है और उन किसानों के लिए क्या बगैर सूद रुपया देने का इन्तजाम किया है या नहीं ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : इस किस्म के किसान भी हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह प्रश्न देखा जाय तो मूल रूप से उन फार्मर्स के सम्बन्ध में है जिनकी क्रेडिटवर्दीनेस रही है और उसका जवाब दिया है । खास कर उन फार्मर्स के लिए जो कि गरीब हैं उनके लिए स्केयर्सिटी एरिया प्रोग्राम बनाया है जिसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने पिछले सप्ताह स्टेटमेंट दिया था और सवालों का जवाब उन्होंने दिया था । वह अलग सवाल है और प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम वगैरह उसका अलग बनाया गया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । मैं तो यह पूछता हूं कि जो किसान ऐसे हैं कि जिनके पास कम जमीन है उनके लिए सरकार क्या दे रही है ? उन किसानों के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है जो मजदूरी भी करते हैं और जमीन भी जोतते हैं और जिनके पास खाने को भी नहीं है, उनके लिए क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है ?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I can say that we have a programme of even crop loans. In the case of those cultivators who are not credit-worthy in the sense that they have not got their own property, or anything else to pledge or they cannot mortgage the land, against the crop itself the co-operative structure and the Government are going to issue loans either through the co-operatives or through the corporations which we are going to contemplate for weaker States. That is the plan.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How is it that when it has been published in all the newspapers that the Banda district of the Bundelkhand area has been so badly or so severely hit by drought that even the wells and the rivers have dried up and there is a great water famine with the result that thousands of cattle and people are on the verge of water starvation, Government have not taken any action to provide some help and some interest-free loans and subsidies to the people of that area?

Shri Kapur Singh: We have heard of water scarcity but not of water famine and water starvation.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am sorry I cannot give a very correct answer for this reason that, as I have stated these schemes are formulated after the reqest from the State Government is made and then it is examined and then the assistance is given. If the hon. Member wants that any scheme in relation to Banda or Eastern UP should be taken up, she should approach the UP Government to formulate a scheme and forward it to the Central Government. If they do not, then the Central Government do not come in.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल आप मुझे पूछने दीजिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जनरल स्केर्यसिटी का सवाल नहीं है और इसके लिए सात आठ मिनट मैंने खर्च किये, अब और कितनों को मौका दे सकता हूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है . . .

श्री बागड़ी : जिनके जिलों में अकाल पड़ा और सारे इलाके में जहां लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, उनको आप मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं . . .

Fodder Banks

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*1455. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for establishing Centrally sponsored fodder banks in the various States against recurring famines has since been implemented;

(b) if so, the names of places in Rajasthan where such fodder banks have been located; and

(c) the criterion on which the storing capacity of these banks has been determined?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes.

(b) Fodder banks in Rajasthan have been located at the following places:—

(i) Guda Endla

(ii) Binjawa

(iii) Kaloo

(iv) Mandherea

(c) The storing capacity has been determined on the availability of fodder grasses, availability of facilities for bailing and storing, proximity from the rail and road heads and nearness to the areas susceptible to fodder famines.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Governments are entrusted with the day-to-day working of these banks, and the Central Government only supply the fodder from outside, and if so, whether the State Governments have been requested to collect the fodder from the surplus States or from within the States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The fodder bank is to be administered by the State Government. The collection of the fodder has to be, by and large, from the State forests themselves. In those cases where the States cannot do so, the question of getting fodder from other States arises, and then we come into the picture, and we try to help them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether railway freight is charged by

the railways for the carriage of the fodder from the surplus to the deficit States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This question has as yet not arisen. Only Rajasthan has collected a few metric tonnes of grass under this scheme. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have taken up some schemes. Rajasthan took some money and they are going ahead. UP and Maharashtra did not move in the matter at all. Therefore, the question of transport from one State to another does not arise as yet.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the reply we find that the fodder banks have been located only in those places where there is the availability of the fodder grasses. May I know whether there is any scheme with Government to cultivate these fodder grasses and then to deposit them in the fodder banks?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is a separate scheme altogether, and there is a scheme, and in all the States, we are trying to have pasture land and grass lands and cultivation of fodder grasses.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Along with the establishment of this very laudable project of fodder banks, may I know whether Government have any proposal to introduce some cattel insurance schemes also for the benefit of the cattle-owners?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We are already considering that question, but we have not been able to do it. We are starting some pilot projects in Punjab in two or three blocks, but we have not been able to take it up.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो राजस्थान में चारे के कुछ भंडार बनाये हैं उसमें ऐसा चारा भी इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है जिसको कि जानवर नहीं खा रहे हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ऐसी कोई शिकायत आज के पहले नहीं आई है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह बिलकुल असत्य बात है कि शिकायत नहीं आई है । कितने ही ऐसे भंडार हैं जिनमें कि गायें चारा खाती नहीं हैं जानवर खाते नहीं हैं और मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि शिकायत नहीं है ? वह कभी क्या शिकायत करने का मौका भी देते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी रखते हैं कि राजस्थान और पंजाब के हरियाणा, हिसार, महेन्द्रगढ़, गुड़गांव और रोहतक के इलाकों में जो आज उपज के इलाके थे वहां भी घास और चारे की बिना पर या तो किसानों ने पशुओं को खुला छोड़ दिया या वह भूख से मर गये सरकार की तरफ़ से उनके चारे का इंतजाम नहीं हुआ और अगर हो तो सरकार अब उनके लिए क्या प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, यह सवाल फोडर बैंक्स के बारे में है और फोडर बैंक कायम करने के वास्ते पंजाब की कोई स्कीम नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य उन स्पैसिफ़ाइड ऐरियाज के बारे में जिनसे कि प्रश्न सम्बन्ध रखता है सवाल करें तो मैं जवाब दूंगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह इधर या उधर के इलाके का क्या सवाल है ? अकाल की बात है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी साहब वह तो ठीक है लेकिन यहां सवाल फोडर बैंक्स के बारे में है और फोडर बैंक की पंजाब के वास्ते कोई स्कीम नहीं है ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Fodder banks are set up because of shortage of fodder. But in my state of Gujarat there are lands in Pardi where fodder is being grown, but the authorities are compelling the farmers to grow crops instead of fodder. Then how will the shortage of fodder be met?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We are always trying to have a balance between fodder, cash and food crops because all the three are equally necessary. Therefore, we are laying stress on all the three types of crops.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द खड़े हुए—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी जब मैं आप को बुलाता हूं तब आप सवाल नहीं करते हैं । पहले सवाल में बुलाया था लेकिन आप खड़े नहीं हुए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, यू० पी० और महाराष्ट्र के कुछ इलाकों के पशुओं को पर्याप्त मात्रा में चारा न मिलने के कारण उन्हें बूचड़खानों में क़त्ल होने के लिए जाना पड़ता है और उसके लिए फोडर बैंक्स द्वारा उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में चारा खाने को मिले ऐसा आत्मनिर्भर सरकार उन्हें बनाने का विचार रखती है ताकि ऐसी परिस्थिति न आये कि उन्हें बूचड़खाने जाना पड़े ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, यह सही है कि अपने देश में बहुत से इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां कि चारे की कमी है और उन में कुछ ये इलाके हैं जिनका कि माननीय सदस्य ने अभी नाम लिया । इस समस्या को लेकर शायद तीन वर्ष पहले की बात है एक योजना बनाई गई थी और जिन स्टेट्स ने उस स्कीम का फ़ायदा लिया उनकी चर्चा इस स्टेटमेंट में की गई है । हम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस स्कीम को और आगे बढ़ाने का विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि जो राज्य अभी तक इस स्कीम का फ़ायदा नहीं ले पा रहे हैं वह भी इसका फ़ायदा उठा सकें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । इस चारे की कमी के कारण बूचड़खाने में गाय आदि पशु काटने के लिए ले जाते हैं तो क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उन्हें चूंकि पर्याप्त मात्रा में चारा नहीं मिल रहा इसलिए उन्हें बूचड़खाने में काटने के लिए लिए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : बूचड़खाने में जाते नहीं हैं बल्कि ले जाये जाते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक ही मतलब है ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : बूचड़खाने में अच्छे पशु भी जाते हैं और वह पशु भी जाते हैं जो कमजोर रहते हैं । इसलिए जैसा मैंने पहले बताया हमने एक फोडर बैंक की स्कीम बनाई थी जिसके लिए कि मैंने कहा कुछ स्टेट्स ने उसका फ़ायदा उठाया बाकी फोर्थ प्लान में हम सोच रहे हैं कि और भी स्टेट्स को इस फोडर बैंक स्कीम का फ़ायदा उठाने दिया जाये ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र स्टेट फोडर बैंक स्कीम के अन्दर शामिल नहीं है तो मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र का जो फोडर है वह आजकल बाहर जाता है और बाहर का घास का फोडर वहां आता है जिसकी कि कोई पूछ नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं महाराष्ट्र सरकार को यह फोडर बैंक स्कीम कबूल करने के लिए कहा जाता है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, फोडर पर कोई कंट्रोल यहां नहीं लगा है और न ही उसकी जोंस बनी हुई हैं । फोडर एक जिले से दूसरे जिले को जा सकता है, एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट को जा सकता है । यह सही है कि महाराष्ट्र को फोडर की दिक्कत रहती है और जो पहली योजना हमने बनाई थी उसमें उसको शामिल भी किया था लेकिन महाराष्ट्र ने उसका उपयोग अभी तक नहीं किया है ।

Shri Kandappan: I would like to know the steps taken by the Government to popularise the improved varieties of fodder all over India like the grass fodder?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We have taken up improved varieties like Bassein grass and other grasses. They are spreading out in the blocks and also in our programme of fodder cultivation, and some of the cultivators have also taken to such kind of grass.

Shri Basappa: Though the fodder banks have been established, there are great difficulties experienced in the matter of transport. The PWD is not able to give their lorries, and at the same time private lorries are not employed. In this way, there is transport difficulty everywhere to transport fodder from one place to another. As a result, many cattle are dying in my part of the country also. Therefore, may I know what effective steps are being taken to transport fodder to the various places?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): This is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. We come in for the purpose of giving financial assistance for the fodder banks. It is not as if we are administering all the schemes from here. Therefore, naturally the State Government is responsible for these things. I am sure they are taking all steps necessary.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने भी जी० टी० रोड से जाते हुए देखा होगा यदि न देखा हो तो अब कभी देख सकते हैं कि जी० टी० रोड पर घरोंदा के पास बस्ताड़ा गांव में एक गऊचरांघ है जिसे कि पंजाब सरकार ने अपने कंट्रोल में लेकर वहां गऊचरांघ में फार्म खोल दिया है जिसके कि कारण गांव के लोग बहुत तंग हैं तो मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां से मंत्री महोदय पंजाब सरकार को गऊचरांघ छोड़ने के लिए कहें ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं इसका क्या जवाब दूं मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी की एक गऊचरांघ है जिसे वह चाहते हैं कि किसी तरीके से छुड़वा दिया जाये ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य इसके लिए अलग से लिखें ।

I.A.C. Employees

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***1456. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any settlement has been reached with the I.A.C. employees who had adopted "Work to rule" practice; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-6200/66).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लिखित निवेदन है उसके (1) I (ए) और (बी) की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाता हूं । साथ-साथ 2 (2) जो करार इन कर्मचारियों के साथ किया है उसमें बात है कि ब्लेजर कपड़े के लिबास उनको 15 दिसम्बर तक मिल जायेंगे । फिर (बी) में कहा गया है कि रफ़ सर्ज के कपड़े के लिबास हो सके तो 1965 का जाड़ा समाप्त होने के पहले दिये जायेंगे । फिर 2 (2) का मामला है । संशोधित नियम 80 के अनुसार आज एक विचित्र स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है । उसके बारे में सोच विचार कर के सरकार 31 मार्च, 1966 तक अपना फैसला करेगी संशोधित नियम 80 के सम्बन्ध में । तो मैं जानना चाहता

हूं कि यह जो सारे आश्वासन दिये गये थे उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है क्योंकि आज तो 3 मई है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The broad agreement reached by the management and the employees is indicated in the reply which gives out the various clauses of the agreement. As for the actual implementation, all the agreed terms are there; so far as the uniforms are concerned, they have been supplied and efforts are being made to procure the material and get them stitched and then supply them before the winter season of 1966. There has been some difficulty in getting the material. There was dearth of material which has to be imported for the manufacture of this particular kind of fabric. Therefore, we have now placed orders after selecting the suitable material. As and when they are available, they will be supplied even before the 1966 winter. That is, so far as the winter clothing part of the agreement is concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या ब्लेजर कपड़े का सैट दे दिया है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय बहुत कनफ्यूज कर रहे हैं । वह एक तरफ़ कह रहे हैं कि लिबास नहीं दिया गया और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि कपड़े का आर्डर दे दिया गया है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि निश्चित और स्पैसिफ़िक उत्तर आना चाहिए कि 1(1)(ए) का उत्तर क्या है, 1 (1) (बी) का उत्तर क्या है और (2) 2 का उत्तर क्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब को अपनी बात कहने दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह समय बर्बाद होता है । मैं समय बचाना चाहता हूं । मंत्री महोदय स्पैसिफ़िक उत्तर नहीं देते हैं, इसलिए उनको डांटना पड़ता है ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am happy that he is so conscious about the time and therefore, I want to make my reply as brief as possible.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमेशा रहता है । ये लोग समय बिगाड़ते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप मिनिस्टर साहब को इजाजत देंगे कि वह जवाब दे सकें ?

श्री मधु लिमये : उनको निश्चित और स्पैसिफ़िक उत्तर देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इस तरह से टाइम सेव कर रहे है ? आप उनका जवाब तो सुन लीजिये ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The terms of the agreement are being implemented. The staff have been told about the various difficulties in getting the materials and then fabricating them within a certain period stipulated. They have accepted this decision. We are making the supplies; we are procuring the cloth and stitching them and making the supplies continuously. By 1966 winter everybody will be supplied with two sets of winter clothing. That is number 1. No. 2, there is another matter. These supplies of winter clothing are to last for two years period at a stretch. There are certain classes of employees who have not got their two sets of cloth. Now they are to get the second set immediately. Arrangements will be made for the replacement after two years. There are certain other agreements also reached in this regard. This is the overall agreement that has been reached with the employees. Everything has been done; they are fully satisfied; there is no complaint on that count now. They recognise the difficulties of the management in getting certain materials and fabricating them in time to make the supplies because there are a large number of employees, numbering about 6,000. With regard to Rule 80 issue, the order has already been passed on 31-3-66

and I am prepared to place on the Table of the House the order which stipulates as to how these various categories of personnel and employees should be fitted into the pay scales as and when they earn their promotion or at the stage of their being appointed. That is a longish note and I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House for the benefit of Members.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ़ कीजिये । I (ए) में कहा गया है कि 15 दिसम्बर तक देंगे । उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं बताया है । I (बी) और (2) 2 का उत्तर तो मैं समझ गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा हैं कि 15 दिसम्बर तक देना था । उसमें कोई डिफ़ीकल्टीज थीं । इस बारे में एम्पलाईज और मैनेजमेंट में आपस में अंडरस्टैंडिंग है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वह 15 दिसम्बर के बारे में कह रहे थे ? अच्छा ।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन और एयर इंडिया इन्टरनेशनल के बारे में कार्यक्षमता और भ्रष्टाचार के जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या इन दोनों कारपोरेशन्ज के कार्य की जांच करने के लिए कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का विचार है ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Here is the demand which they had put up before the management for a settlement and on the basis of this demand the settlement was reached. Nothing relating to the matter mentioned by my hon. friend is found in this list of demnds. They raised certain demands relating to the supply of winter clothing etc.

Mr. Speaker: Whether there was anything about corruption.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: No, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके बारे में यूनियन के द्वारा मांग की गई थी ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार इस सदन को यह बता सकती है कि क्या उसने इस बात का अनुमान लगाया है कि इस हड़ताल में कुल कितना नुक्सान हुआ है . . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हड़ताल नहीं हुई है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : . . . और जो काम रुका रहा है, उसमें कितना नुकसान हुआ है और क्या सरकार की ओर से कर्मचारियों के प्रति कोई बदले की भावना तो बाकी नहीं रही है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This question relates to the IAC. In so far as the IAC is concerned, there was no lay-off. There was some work-to-rule tactics and then go-slow tactics on account of which certain services had to be cancelled. Beyond that, there has been nothing serious:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the whole trouble started only because the winter clothings are supplied in summer and the summer clothings are supplied in winter, and that they do not get their clothing in time. What steps do the Government contemplate to take, to see that the winter clothing is supplied in winter and the summer clothing is supplied in summer?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Arrangements are now being made to deliver these winter clothings in time before the on set of 1966 winter.

Shri Joachim Alva: What is being done about the Class IV employees, the loaders, who come in and go out with the luggage? What about their amenities, about their medical facilities, housing and clothing? The loaders are expected to come in and expected to go out with the luggage of the passengers. What are the facilities given to them so that they may get proper amenities to be ot of temptation altogether and stop expect-

ing or demanding baksheesh? It is very important, because a time may come when a plane may be exploded by any loader being heavily tipped with baksheesh to do something wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is going away from the question.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: If he puts a specific question on that matter, I will try to give an answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In regard to page 2 of the statement in respect of the dispute between the pilot and the air hostesses, may I know why, while the air hostesses were grounded and suspended, the pilot who had asked them to get off the plane was allowed to go scot-free any why this kind of one sided enquiry is being made?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The commander is in full charge of the plane when it takes off, and it is his right to maintain efficiency and discipline within the aircraft. So, he has the authority to judge as to what should be the best thing for him to operate that flight. Therefore, he exercised his discretion and according to that, he found that the two air hostesses were not conforming to the disciplinary codes. Therefore, he had off loaded them. On that, there are certain complaints and the matter is being investigated into, and after the enquiry is completed, I would be able to give a clearer picture.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Kapur Singh: The question that has been put by the hon. lady Member has not been answered. Whenever there is a dispute between officers, it is always the lower category of officers which is suspended pending the enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the enquiry is being made and that he will place the full facts after that. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The only point that I want to have a clarification upon, is this. Why is it that the Government only take up the cause of those who draw thousands of rupees and not take up the cause of the underdogs.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the IAC employees started this very original practice, work-to-rule practice? What was the date on which they started this thing? May I know when the settlement was arrived at with these persons? May I also know why there was such a time-lag between this practice and the settlement, and whether the Government always waits for people to resort to such practices so that they can arrive at a settlement with them afterwards?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The dispute over the supply of warm clothing was raised sometime on the 24th November, 1965, and notice was given that they would stop work from 1st December, 1965.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The negotiations were going on much earlier.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There are two sets of things. This is with reference to the dispute relating to the supply of warm clothing. On the 30th November, the Chairman of the IAC met the representatives of the employees' union; on the 2nd December, a settlement was reached. Again there was a meeting on the 20th December and other outstanding matters were also settled. On the 30th itself the strike notice was given and on the very day a settlement was reached.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why did you wait till 15th December? Why did you allow 15 days to lapse before you had any negotiations with these persons?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: By the 15th December, 1965 they were to be supplied with a certain set of clothing. If that was done, the employees felt that their demands would have been fairly met and they were prepared to wait for the next stage of supplies to be effected after 15th December. But so far as the negotiations and settlement part of it are concerned, they were decided on the 2nd December within 2 days.

Farm Price Policy

*1457. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Searchlight* published from Patna dated the 30th December, 1965 under the heading "plea for incentive elements in farm price policy" wherein it has been stressed that the farm prices should not be fixed on zonal basis and should be integrated; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The news item refers to the Technical Address delivered by Prof. M. L. Dantwala at the Inaugural Session of the 19th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics in December, 1965. In his Address, Prof. Dantwala had discussed the technical problems involved in evolving a balanced and integrated price structure for agricultural commodities. The news item did not report any suggestion that farm prices should not be fixed on a zonal basis, nor was such a suggestion made in the technical address.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि श्री दांतवाला इसमें रहना नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि सरकार किसानों की जमीन की कीमत, किसानों की लागत और किसानों के परिवार का जो परिश्रम लगता है, उसकी मुनासिब कीमत जोड़ कर, उस से जो पैदा होने वाली चीज है, उसकी कीमत ठीक नहीं करती हैं, इसलिये वे इसमें रहना नहीं चाहते ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is not correct to say that Prof. Dantwala was not willing to serve on the Commission because of all these things. On the other hand, there was no difference of opinion between him and the ministry. He belongs to the university and the university was prepared to lend him only for 15 months. So, he had to go back. Even now he is associated in an honorary capacity with the working of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि जिस संगठन द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार सारे हिन्दुस्तान की स्टेट सरकारों का राज्य चलाती है, उसने निश्चय किया है कि किसानों को इन्टीग्रेटेड प्राइस दी जाय। और इन्टीग्रेटेड प्राइस के मायने हैं जमीन की कीमत, उसका लागत खर्च और किसानों के परिवार के लोग जो परिश्रम करते हैं, आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए उसकी उचित कीमत दी जाय, क्या इसी के मायने इन्टीग्रेटेड प्राइस हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; all these factors will have to be taken into consideration in fixing the price. These factors vary from place to place and from farmer to farmer. That is why certain pilot studies are under way now to find out what will be the price taking into account these various factors. As soon as that study is complete, perhaps we may be able to have a more scientific basis for fixing the prices.

Shri Sonavane: May I know by what time this integrated price for the farmers would be determined, declared and put into operation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am told these studies would take another one or two seasons. Perhaps when the studies covering the coming kharif and rabi seasons are over, we may be able to get some data with regard to the fixing of the price.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार नीति निर्धारण करते हुए इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगी कि जो लोग नौकरी करते हैं, जो लोग रोजगार करते हैं, वे साधारण तौर पर जीवन निर्वाह के लिये अपने रोजगार से, पेशे से आमदनी पाते हैं, उसी प्रकार से किसानों को स्थिर मूल्य मिल सके और उनका जीवन निर्वाह स्थिर रूप से हो सके ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; there has got to be parity between what they earn in the industrial occupation and what they earn in the agricultural occupation. This parity will have to be kept in mind and on that basis alone the prices will have to be fixed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know what remains of the Agricultural Prices Commission? The Chairman has gone and the other member resigned earlier. Does it exist now?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is functioning. We have got an acting Chairman. We are trying to get another Chairman who will have the status and stature as far as the Commission is concerned.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या बांतवाला कमेटी ने कोई इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट दी है ? यदि दी है, तो क्या सरकार उसको टेबल पर रखने के लिये तैयार है और उसकी मेन रिकमेण्डेशन्ज क्या हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought we had already placed the Commission's Report on the Table. It is only on that basis the prices have been fixed. With regard to the fixing of prices, there are two aspects. What the Commission has recommended is a price below which the prices should not be allowed to go. That will be under normal conditions. But when there are scarcity conditions due to failure of monsoons etc., the recommendation of the Commission is, leaving alone the support price which has no meaning under the present conditions, we must fix a sufficiently high purchasing price, and that is how now we are fixing price, in all the States, the purchasing price, which is Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 more per quintal then what has been recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the usual smuggling of foodgrains on the inter-State borders owing to differences in prices in different States neighbouring those borders, may I know whether any uniformity is under consideration to be enforced to that that sort of differences in prices might be removed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is also one of the matters which is being considered by the Committee which has been appointed, and the recommendations of the Committee will be taken into account with regard to fixing of zones or removal of zones.

Development of Tourist Centres

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*1459. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Lakhan Chaudhry:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri R. G. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to develop some

tourist areas in the country under its integrated tourist development scheme;

(b) if so, when and the names of tourist areas to be developed;

(c) the main features thereof; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure on the schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6201/66].

Shri Linga Reddy: With regard to the places to be taken up on a 50:50 basis by the Central and State Governments, about item No. 19 of the statement—Hassan, Belur and Halebid area—may I know the scheme that has been formulated for its development as a tourist centre, its estimated cost and when it will be executed?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The integrated programmes of development relate to the establishment of hotels, restaurants, development of roads, medical facilities, administrative quarters, improving the landscape and beautifying the place and, if necessary, instaling flood-lights to highlight the importance and beauty of the monuments existing there. These are the broad programmes of the integrated development of centres or areas of tourist importance. As for the particular question the hon. Member has asked, while these are the various things which have now been proposed, we are now working out the detailed schemes in consultation with the State Governments because in this particular case it is a scheme which comes under Scheme (2) wherein the expenditure is shared between the Centre and the State Government on a 50:50 basis and the State Government, to start with, will provide the first working programme for the development of this area and thus we will further examine the scheme. The matter is at the present moment engaging the attention of the State Government.

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know the reason for the shortfall in expenditure on the tourist programmes and the consequent fall in the foreign exchange earnings?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There has not been any shortfall as such, but due to the disturbances that we had during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, there was a decline in the rate of tourists coming into India at that time. It is now picking up. We are happy to note that the tourist traffic is picking up and it is on the steady increase.

श्री लहटन चौधरी : जो लिस्ट टेबल पर रखी गई है, उस में जो नाम आये हैं, उन में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र का नाम नहीं है । वह है बिहार के अन्तर्गत "महिषी" स्थान, जो महा पंडित मण्डन मिश्र जी का जन्म स्थान है, जिनका जगतगुरू शंकराचार्य जी के साथ शास्त्रार्थ हुआ था ।

उसके सम्बन्ध में इसमें कोई चीज नहीं है । क्या सरकार उसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहती है तथा जांच पड़ताल करके उसके डेवेलपमेंट के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The list that is before the House indicates a few areas and centres which we propose to take up for immediate development. It is not as if there are not other centres which are of equal tourist importance. There are a large number of them. To start with, we are now trying to develop these on a phased programme. Later on, we would certainly take up other areas which are equally important. But all of them could not been taken up simultaneously in view of the various limitations we are faced with.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know why Nagarjunkonda which contains

some of the world famous relics has not been taken in the Central Project but has been left over to the State? May I also know whether Kovalam in Kerala which could be developed as a world swimming spot will be completed in the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: So far as Nagarjunasagar and other areas roundabout Hyderabad are concerned, they come under Scheme No. 2. Of course, it is quite important. But at the moment, it is under Part 2 of the Scheme. So far as Kovalam is concerned, we have already taken action. We have acquired the palace, the hotel is there and the beach-line is being improved. Then, we are acquiring some more area to make it more pleasant. The road is also being laid and the drainage and water facilities are being attended to this year. We have already provided Rs. 10 lakhs for this particular work in Kovalam. Apart from taking over the palace and improving the place, we are constructing a canteen also there.

Shri R. Barua: The Kanjivanga sanctuary is an important one. But in recent years, it is seriously threatened by erosion of the Brahamputra. The investment will be much bigger than what is planned. May I know whether the Government will take particular interest to protect it from the danger of erosion of the Brahamputra?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Yes, Sir, We are aware of it and we will pay special attention to that.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the total number of tourists last year and may I know whether our income was on the declining side or on the incerase as compared to the year before?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Last Year's overall tourist traffic did decline by 5 per cent. I have given the reasons why it happened so. Now it is picking up. So far as the foreign exchange earnings are concerned, I would like to look into the matter. I cannot say precisely by how much our foreign exchange earnings went down.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know if the name of Bikaner in Rajasthan has got a place in this list and, if not, is it because the Chief Minister over there is not taking a sympathetic view of the area because most of the legislators are from the non-Congress side? Even when the foreign tourists come upto Sikar, a place very near it, they are stopped by Government officials and they are told not to go to Bikaner because there is no hotel or restaurant there to get even food. Not only that, posters and other things for promoting tourism cannot be pasted there as there is no provision for places and employees for the purpose for want of funds and they are sold to *bidiwalas* and *panwalas*. May I know the attitude of the Government towards this?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The questions relates to a particular attitude of the Government of Rajasthan. I do not admit that such a thing would have happened. Anyhow, I would like to collect the information for the benefit of the hon. Member.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: There is the famous Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad and it is contemplated to construct a new building. When will it be ready.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Hyderabad, Nagarjunasagar and Visakhapatnam are the places which have been selected in Andhra Pradesh for the development of tourism and Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad is also included in that.

National Highways

*1461. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the National Highways in the Country with its State-wise break-up;

(b) the reasons for the disparities among the States;

(c) the steps taken to remove the imbalance amongst the States; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent on the National Highways in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6202/66].

(b) and (c). National Highways are decided upon on All India basis and not on regional or local considerations. The question of removing imbalances or disparities in the length of National Highways in individual State does not therefore arise.

(d) About Rs. 230 crores. The provisions for the Fourth Five Year Plan have, however, not yet been finalised.

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether there is a representation by the State Government of Mysore that the road between Bangalore and Mangalore *via* Mercara, from where the hon. Minister comes, be converted into a National Highway as it connects two State capitals, Madras and Bangalore, and two coasts, the east and the west?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There is already a double carriageway road between Bangalore and Mangalore; so, that would satisfy the requirement of connecting the port of Madras to the proposed east coast port of Mangalore. That facility is already existing there. As for the other proposition, namely, the road from Bangalore *via* Coorg, that matter is under examination. I do not think there is any possibility of including that road in the near future as a National Highway.

Shri Linga Reddy: Though the West Coast Road has been executed and is maintained by the Central Government, why is it not made a National Highway though it connects two National Highways, one in Maharashtra and another in Kerala?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This road is of special importance between two or three States all along the west coast. It has not yet been brought under the National Highways scheme, but the entire expenditure is met by Government. There are similar schemes in other States also. The matter of including that specifically in National Highways and of accepting the commitment for its maintenance is under consideration.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the threat from Pakistan as well as China, what is the reason that the road from Gauhati to Upper Assam, up to Digboi, has not been taken up as a National Highway?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That particular stretch of road is under consideration. We have not yet come to a decision.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is Government aware that some of the highways are not worth the name for want of maintenance? What steps have been taken for their proper maintenance?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I would not accept this allegation as such, but I should admit that there are about 300 miles of missing links in the system of our National Highways which are about 15,000 miles in total length. There are a few missing links that are now being connected. A few bridges are yet to be constructed. Out of 215 major bridges which happen to come under the National Highways system only about 30 remain to be constructed and here in these stritches there may be that difficulty to which my hon. friend has referred.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश का इस देश में प्रमुख स्थान है । लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर बहुत ही कम राजपथ हैं । क्या सरकार भविष्य में सभी दृष्टियों से मध्य प्रदेश को लाभ देने के लिए वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा राजपथों का निर्माण करने की योजना रखतीं है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is not worked out on a *pro rata* basis between State and State, but even then for the information of my hon. friend I would say that Madhya Pradesh has the longest stretch of National Highways as compared with other States; it is 1,669 miles, the longest stretch as compared with other States.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister has ever got the information about the National Highways in Uttar Pradesh that at several places the condition of the road has deteriorated very much and that the line of shady trees which used to be a very good feature of these National Highways is decreasing gradually? What steps are being taken to protect those and replant the shady trees which used to be on both sides of the National Highways specially in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I must admit in some stretches of National Highways we had to remove the old avenue trees in the process of broadening them, broadening the culverts and making all the National Highways according to the stipulated specification and standard. We are also trying to plant trees on both the sides. It will take some time. It is all a question of time. As far as the proper surfacing upto the National Highways specification and standard is concerned, I think, we have almost completed the programme except for the remaining 3000 miles which remains to be done in various sectors.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inter-District Movement of Foodgrains

***1458. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have persuaded the States to stop the practice of banning inter-district movement of foodgrains;

(b) whether the Chief Ministers' Conference accepted the idea of withdrawing all bans on the inter-district movement; and

(c) how far the assurance of large-scale supplies of P.L. 480 wheat from U.S.A. has helped the States to allow free movement of indigenous produce within each State Zone?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Restrictions on inter-district movement of foodgrains have been imposed mainly in the interests of procurement of rice and paddy in most of the States. Large scale supplies of P.L. 480 wheat have been of considerable help in improving the supply position but they have not obviated the need for indigenous procurement. Consequently, these supplies have not helped in restoring free movement of foodgrains within each State.

Survey of Areas in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa by F.A.O.

***1460. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.A.O. has agreed to undertake a pre-investment Aerial and ground survey of certain areas in Madya Pradesh and Orissa;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether similar survey will be extended to other areas also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Government of India have undertaken the Project Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources with assistance from the

U.N. Special Fund and F.A.O. This Project includes parts of the States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the areas to be surveyed.

(b) It is proposed to survey an under-developed forest area of about 11,500 sq. miles at a cost about Rs. 131 lakhs. Out of this Government of India's share will be about Rs. 89·00 lakhs and UNSF will contribute Rs. 42.00 lakhs. The Project will involve investigations into the economic availability of raw materials for forest industry development in the selected areas included in the Project.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed under this Project to survey selected areas in the following States:

Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore.

Road Accidents in Delhi

*1462. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in the past indicating that road accidents in Delhi are caused due to big advertisement boards displayed at crossings and due to unlicensed rehris plying in the thickly populated areas;

(b) whether a decision was taken that all such advertisement boards be removed and the plying of rehris reduced to the minimum;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of advertisement boards and plying of rehris in Delhi has increased; and

(d) if so, steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No.

(b) No decision has been taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to remove all advertisement boards. The Corporation, however, propose to gradually rehabilitate in small shops those rehriwalas whose licences may be withdrawn.

(c) The number of advertisement sites decreased from 204 in 1963-64 to 148 in 1965-66.

Out of 2,208 rehriwalas, to whom licences were granted after partition, the rehri licences of 74 persons have since been withdrawn and shops allotted to them.

(d) Does not arise.

Curbs on Election Expenses

*1463. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 15th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposals of the Election Commission relating to the curbs on electin expenses have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has decided not to accept the recommendation of the Election Commission relating to election expenses.

U.S. Fertiliser Consultants

*1464. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 34 on the 15th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the U.S. Fertiliser Consultants have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6203/66].

Soil Testing Programme

*1465. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any co-ordinated scheme between the Central and State Governments to implement soil-testing programme throughout the country; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to have a scientific system of soil testing throughout the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A coordinated scheme for setting up soil testing laboratories in all the States was implemented under the Third Plan with the cooperation of the State Governments. Under the Fourth Plan the existing soil-testing laboratories are proposed to be strengthened so as to cover larger areas and also to set up new laboratories, particularly to serve the Intensive Agriculture Areas. The technical work of all the laboratories is co-ordinated at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Calcutta Port

*1466. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large size tankers for transporting bulk supplies of Russian Kerosene oil to India are not provided with berths regularly at Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme in hand for remedying this deficiency; and

(c) the reasons for not expanding King George's Dock to accommodate large vessels carrying oil and food grains in bulk?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) In Calcutta Port, oil tankers are accommodated at the Petroleum Wharf at Budge Budge. This wharf has eight jetties. It has been normally taking tankers of upto 565 feet in length. As the moorings were not sufficiently strong, some difficulty was experienced in the past in berthing the Russian tankers 611 feet long. To overcome this difficulty, some improvised arrangements were made by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in the months of October, November and December 1965 as a very special case under very weak tidal conditions.

(b) Similar make shift arrangements are not possible in the current months as the strength and range of the tide is greater. In view of the sustained traffic in oil expected from Russia, No. 1 jetty at Budge Budge has been provided with stronger moorings to accommodate the longer tankers. This jetty is in commission and no difficulty is anticipated in future in accommodating this type of tankers.

(c) The King George's Dock can take oil tankers upto 565 feet in length only, owing to difficulties in negotiating the Entrance Lock and turning in the Dock basin. General cargo ships upto 530 feet only can berth in King George's Dock due to berthing limitations.

When the Haldia Dock is completed, there will be no such restrictions

on the size of ships that can be berthed.

Employees of Food Department

*1467. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the statement made in reply to the Calling Attention Notice on the 11th April, 1966 and state the further progress made in drawing up the procedure, the terms and conditions for the absorption of the employees of the Department of Food by the Food Corporation of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): The matter is still under consideration.

Agricultural Production

*1468. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a co-ordination amongst the various Departments concerning the different aspects of agriculture to increase food production;

(b) whether Government follow the modern method of soil and land use survey; and

(c) if so, to what extent as compared to U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. Such coordination is ensured at the highest level through a Committee of the Cabinet on Food and Agriculture which deals *inter-alia* with all problems relating to agricultural production.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Our soil survey technique has been evolved after a careful study of the scientific knowledge available in the various developed and advanced countries, with special reference to those countries which have soil problems akin to ours.

U.S. Participation in Agro-Industries in Private Sector

*1469. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the frame-work of the reported incentives offered by Government to the American private enterprise to participate in the country's agro-industries; and

(b) the response from the American entrepreneurs to this offer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No specific incentives have been offered to American private enterprise for participation in the country's agro-industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Minimum Support Prices of Foodgrains

*1470. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has been able to evolve an appropriate criteria for fixing minimum support prices of cereals such as wheat, rice, gram etc. for 1966-67 season;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) whether the minimum rice of these foodgrains has been fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). In the absence of reliable and comprehensive data needed for the purpose, the Agricultural Prices Commission has not yet been able to evolve a scientific basis for determining the appropriate criteria for fixing minimum support prices for cereals. Steps are being taken to organise requisite studies for collection of relevant information.

With regard to the 1965-66 rabi crops (which will be marketed in the 1966-67 season), the Commission has recommended that the minimum support prices for wheat and gram which had been announced for the 1964-65 crop (marketed in 1965-66 season) should continue for the 1966-67 marketing season also.

The Commission has not as yet made any recommendations for the 1966-67 kharif crops, which include paddy.

Central Secretariat Stenographers Service

*1471. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3262 on the 5th April, 1966 regarding the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and state:

(a) whether he is aware of any individual officer not belonging to the Aviation Department but signing papers and functioning otherwise too, as an Officer of the Department and styling himself as such; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). An officer of the Central Government on deputation to India Tourism Hotel Corporation Ltd., and attached as Private Secretary to the Chairman of that Corporation who is also Secretary of the Department of Aviation and Member—Secretary of the Administrative Reforms Commission has been functioning from the personal Secretariat of the officer concerned in the absence of separate private Secretaries for these different capacities.

Rotting of Gram in Rajasthan

*1472. **Shri P. L. Barupal**: Will the **Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government have banned the inter-state movement of gram;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of this ban, several thousands of quintals of gram are rotting in the Mandis in Rajasthan and being damaged by pests;

(c) whether it is also a fact that neither the Central Government nor the Food Corporation are prepared to buy this gram; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tackle the problem at the Union level to save the loss of grams which are urgently needed in other States to supplement the wheat consumption?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been some accumulation of gram in certain mandis of Rajasthan.

(c) The Food Corporation of India is making efforts to purchase the surplus gram available in Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

Starvation Deaths

*1473. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the UNICEF expert's report about starvation deaths describing Government's denial about starvation deaths as a "political statement";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to dispel the impression caused thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes. The Government of India have seen the press report about the reported statement of Dr. Donald Faris, a Canadian national, who was till recently in the service of the 'UNICEF'.

(b) The Government do not agree with the reported statement.

(c) The correct position about the scarcity conditions prevailing in the country has been explained by Government both in and outside Parliament and it is not considered necessary to take any special steps in this particular case.

गौ हत्या

*1474. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गौवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये कुछ सन्यासियों ने दिल्ली में किसी स्थान पर अनशन अथवा सत्याग्रह कर रखा है ;

(ख) क्या उन में से कुछ सन्यासियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इन सन्यासियों के साथ पुलिस द्वारा की गई ज्यादती के बारे में सूचित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) भूख हड़ताल करने वालों में से किसी ने भी ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं की है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Institute of Port Management at Calcutta

*1475. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-

ernment have established the Institute of Port Management at Calcutta;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the number of people who will be trained at a time;

(d) the type of training which will be given to them; and

(e) whether any other similar Institutes are proposed to be established?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (e). The Calcutta Port Commissioners have set up an Institute of Port Management. The Institute was inaugurated on the 30th December, 1965. Training facilities for about 25 to 30 officers exist and are confined to newly recruited officers of the Commissioners. The training covers lectures by senior officers of the Commissioners for newly recruited officers drawn from different departments to give them a broad understanding of the various branches of the port.

The starting of such institutions is a matter within the administrative competence of the port authorities themselves and it is left to the other port authorities to start similar institutes, if they so desire.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

*1476. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti**: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to gear up the cooperative marketing societies in the country;

(b) the administrative and other measures taken to involve cooperatives in foodgrains procurement; and

(c) the progress achieved in the last two years relating to marketing of foodgrains and the target fixed for this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6204/66].

सहकारी समितियां

*1477. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने जनवरी, 1966 के दूसरे सप्ताह में पटना में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ सहकारी समितियों के काम में सुधार किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहकारी समितियों के काम-काज में सुधार लाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). भूतपूर्व सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्री ने 5 से 10 जनवरी, 1966 तक बिहार का दौरा किया। उन्होंने सरकारी सेमिनार में भाग लिया और बाद में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से विभिन्न समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया। उन्होंने आग्रह किया कि सहकारी आन्दोलन, जो कि बिहार में बहुत कमजोर है, को पर्याप्त रूप से मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए। इस कार्य के लिए निम्न उपाय सुझाए गए थे :—

(1) निष्क्रिय समितियों के परिसमापन तथा कमजोर समितियों को परस्पर मिलाकर चल सकने तथा संभावित चल सकने वाली यूनिटें बनाने के एक

सम्मिलित कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से ऋण-ढांचे को मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिए ;

(2) सदस्यता, अंशपूंजी तथा जमा खाते में वृद्धि करने के लिये गहन प्रयत्न किए जाने चाहिएं;

(3) सहकारी ऋण, विपणन, विधायन तथा उपभोक्ता गतिविधियों के बीच अविच्छिन्न सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए;

(4) विभाग तथा सहकारी संस्थाओं दोनों में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों के संवर्ग बनाए जाने चाहिए;

(5) सहकारी संस्थाओं के निर्वाचित पदाधिकारियों को प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी पूर्ण अधिकार देकर गैर-सरकारी नेतृत्व के विकास को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए; और

(6) राज्य में राज्य सहकारी संघ को प्रतिनिधि संघीय संस्था के रूप में कार्य करना चाहिए।

Agricultural Production

*1478. **Shri Linga Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made as regards the establishment of the Inputs Supply Bank to encourage ryots to increase agricultural production in the country; and

(b) the other alternative arrangements made to supply the farmers with sufficient quantities of agricultural inputs to increase the farm output?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There is no proposal at present for the establishment of the Inputs Supply Bank. The fertiliser Committee has however, recommended the establishment of a National Agricultural Services Corporation to coordinate agricultural supplies like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc. The recommendation is under examination along with other proposals.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6205/66].

Sen Commission on Sugar

*1479. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka**: **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena**:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 393 on the 8th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sen Commission on Sugar, except the recommendation in respect of minimum cane price for 1965-66, have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are a number of recommendations of the Sen Commission and decision on a few of them *viz.*, cost schedules, excise rebate and enhancement of the excise duty to meet the export losses have been taken. The Cost schedules prepared by the Commission for calculating the ex-factory prices, have been accepted and the ex-factory prices of sugar is now fixed according to these schedules with suitable adjustments. It has been decided that there would be no need to give rebate in excise duty to the sugar industry on a long term basis but it could be considered as and when need arises. The Central excise

duty on sugar has been raised by Rs. 8.35 per quintal with effect from 1st March, 1966 to meet the losses on sugar exports.

Air Services to Nagpur

*1480. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1213 on the 19th April, 1966, and state:

(a) whether the nocturnal passenger air services to Nagpur will be resumed;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since these operations have for the time being to be carried out with DC 3 aircraft, it is not considered advisable to carry passengers on Night Air Mail Service.

New Hotel in Bombay

*1481. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have approved a proposal to set up a Rs. 4-crore hotel in Bombay in collaboration with Hiltons;

(b) the terms of the agreement; and

(c) whether the Tatas have entered into collaboration with the American Inter-Continental Hotel Corporation to start Hotels in Bombay and Calcutta?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) An Indian party is carrying on negotiations with Hiltons for setting up a luxury hotel in Bombay. Government approval has not so far been granted. The matter is under consideration.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. A proposal has recently been received by the Tourist Department from the Indian Hotels Company Ltd. Bombay for setting up a hotel and renovation and extension of the Taj Mahal Hotel at Bombay in collaboration with Messrs Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation of America. The proposal is under consideration.

Supply of Improved Seeds

*1482. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which improved seeds are made available to the agriculturists in the country;

(b) the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of supply of improved seeds with a view to increase the agricultural production; and

(c) the time needed for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6206/66].

Mavoor Airport

4738. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** will be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malabar Chamber of Commerce has requested Government to accept the offer of the Birla Company, Mavoor for free use of their private airport;

(b) whether they have requested to extend Bombay-Mangalore Dakota Service *via* Kozhikode-Cochin-Coimbatore; and

(c) whether Government propose to accept this proposal and extend the Bombay-Mangalore Dakota Service using Mavoor Airport?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) After a very careful examination of the proposal, the Government have come to the conclusion that it would not be possible from safety considerations to operate a scheduled service even with Dakota aircraft through Chellari (Mavoor).

Koilthottam Port in Kerala

4739. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Koilthottam Port in Kerala is lacking berthing facilities and the ships are anchored half a mile to one mile off the shore; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop the Port?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Koilthottam is an open anchorage Port. the Government of Kerala has intimated that the steamers used to anchor about three miles off the shore in the open sea to lift the only cargo *viz.*, Ilmenite. The demand from foreign purchasers for ilmenite from this Port has virtually ceased during the last three years. As the establishment of a lighterage Port at Neendakara, near Koilthottam at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.65 lakhs is in progress, the State Government do not consider it necessary to develop Koilthottam Port.

Development of Minor Ports in Madras

4740. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Harbour Board has recommended schemes costing Rs. 105 lakhs for the development of Minor Ports in Madras as an emeregency measure;

(b) the amount provided for the carry-over projects and for the new projects; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). At its meeting held at Calcutta in December 1965, the National Harbour Board decided that the Fourth Plan proposals made by the State Governments in respect of minor and intermediate ports should be discussed by the Ministry of Transport with the representatives of the State Governments concerned and that the Ministry of Transport should then submit their recommendations to the Planning Commission. The annual plan for 1966-67 also forms part of these proposals. The discussions have been held and recommendations are being finalised.

The break-up of the amount proposed by the Madras Government for 1966-67 is as set-out below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) *New schemes relating to minor Ports* :		
Cuddalore . .	32.40	
Tuticorin . .	16.50	
Nagapattinam. .	3.00	
Ennore . . .	3.00	
Kulasekharapattinam	1.00	
	56.50	56.50
(ii) *Carry-over Schemes relating to minor ports.* . .		48.90
		105.40

Cultivation of Land

4741. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 87 million acres of land of different categories remain uncultivated in the country; and

(b) if so, the plan of Government to bring it under plough?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) According to the land utilisation statistics of the country for the year 1964-65, the area of cultivable waste land is 81:25 million acreas. However most of this recorded area of waste-land cannot be brought under cultivation at an economic cost. Sizeable area has to be reclaimed before it could be cultivated.

(b) The distribution of wastelands is being carried out by the States under the normal land allotment rules of the revenue administration and also under a centrally sponsored scheme of resettlement of landless agricultural workers. Under the normal allotment rules, the State Govts. have so far allotted about 11 million acres of waste land to the landless families and holders of uneconomic holdings. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, where in a suitable pattern of assistance is prescribed for reclamation of the wasteland and for initial financial assistance to the beneficiaries for expeditious utilisation of the lands, about 3:81 lakh acres have so far been distributed and brought under cultivation. During the Fourth Plan a target to reclaim 2,09,700 acres of wasteland to resettle 29,960 families is envisaged.

Crop Sample Survey

4742. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether crop sample surveys are being conducted in Bengal, Orissa and Kerala and when these surveys will be over;

(b) whether it is a fact that the States have not implemented the recommendation to bring the cadastral surveys up-to-date; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Crop sample surveys are being conducted regularly in Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal as an annual feature.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, State Governments are taking measures to implement the recommendation to bring the cadastral surveys up-to-date. Schemes for survey of unsurveyed areas and resurvey of areas surveyed long ago are being implemented either as normal activity of the States or as a part of State Plans. 50 per cent financial assistance is offered to the States in respect of schemes implemented as part of State Plans.

Payment of Land Rents in Kerala

4743. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many peasants in Kerala who could not pay up the arrears of rent in instalments as laid down in the Kerala Land Reforms Act;

(b) if so, whether there are several cases pending in the courts;

(c) whether Government have received representations for the extension of time for payment; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6207/66].

Panchayat Unions in Kerala

4744. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken for the establishment of Panchayat Unions in Kerala State; and

(b) when the Panchayat Unions will be established?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Bill for the introduction of Panchayat Union Councils and Zila Parishads in Kerala State lapsed consequent on the dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly. Pending the finalisation of the legislation, the State Government have by executive orders, transferred more powers and functions to the Block Development Committees.

Air Strip at Thekkady

4745. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the construction of an air strip at Thekkady in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will start?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A site near Thekkady has been inspected and a report from the C.P.W.D. is awaited.

Assistance to Weaker Section of the People

4746. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the definition given by each State for weaker section;

(b) the steps taken in the cooperative sector of Bihar in particular and other States in general to help the weaker section during the year 1965-66; and

(c) the assistance given or assured by Government to encourage cooperatives to serve people of the weaker section?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 14 States have defined 'weaker section'. The definition adopted by each State is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6208/66].

(b) In 1965-66 in Bihar cooperatives of rickshaw pullers and fishermen were organised and assisted. Cooperatives in Gramdan and Bhoodan areas too were set up.

Generally in the cooperative sector of all the States these types of societies have been coming up. Further cooperatives for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, functional societies like labour cantract and construction cooperatives and washermen cooperatives, and cooperative farming societies have also been organised to help the weaker sections. In order to cover the risks involved in financing the agricultural requirements of the weaker section, scheme for sanctioning outright grants to central banks and primary societies, on the basis of increase in loans issued in a particular year, is being implemented.

The Department of Social Welfare sanctioned a sum of nearly Rs. 89 lakhs to the State Governments to assist cooperatives of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, while the Department of Cooperation sanctioned Rs. 19.23 lakhs for functional cooperatives, Rs. 93·30 lakhs for cooperative farming societies and Rs. 18·99 lakhs for cooperatives in Gramdan and Bhoodan areas.

(c) Following steps are being taken to encourage cooperatives to serve the weaker sections of the community:—

(i) Orientation of general programmes with earmarked funds to ensure that benefits flow to the weaker section as defined in the field of dairy, animal husbandry, fisheries and housing;

(ii) Organisation of integrated service cooperatives, primary marketing cooperatives and forest labour cooperatives for scheduled tribes; and

(iii) Organisation of functional cooperatives in an increasing measure.

Cooperative Marketing

4747. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the State-wise figures of the progress made in cooperative marketing with special reference to foodgrains in 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Complete figures relating to cooperative marketing for 1965-66 will be available only after the close of the cooperative year in June, 1966. Information available in regard to the Kharif foodgrain crop is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6209/66].

Fishing Boats from Sweden

4748. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Fisheries Department will be getting five fishing boats from Sweden;

(b) if so, the price therefor; and

(c) when the boats will be delivered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). Efforts are being made to finalize an agreement for Swedish credit for the import of fishing boats. The boats are likely to cost about Rs. 5 lakhs each. The dates of delivery, allotment of the boats to States and other details will be settled after agreement has been reached in regard to credit.

Bahadurgarh-Central Secretariat Bus Service

4749. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2524 on the 22nd March, 1966 regarding the introduction of a direct bus service between Bahadurgarh and Central Secretariat, New Delhi and state the progress since made in the matter and when the said service will be introduced?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The permit has since been countersigned by the Regional Transport Authoritiy, Ambala. The proposed service will be operated on Bahadurgarh-Central Secretariat route as soon as its fare structure is approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Food Gifts from Italy

4751. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Italian food gifts arrived in India on the 7th April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details of the gifts and their value?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). A vessel TRITONE arrived Bombay on the 6th April, 1966 and was berthed on the 7th April, 1966, for formal handing over of the gifts on board. The vessel carried about 9372 tonnes of wheat, 83.2 tonnes of milk powder and 20 motor vehicles and spare parts donated by RAI Television, an autonomous semi-government organisation of Italy. The value of the food gifts brought by TRITONE is about Rs. 30 lakhs. RAI-TV had made a collection of nearly 8 million dollars for relief of scarcity in India. They have utilised this money for making a gift of the following items for relief of scarcity in India:—

	Quantity	
Wheat . .	30,000 tonnes	approximately
Wheat Flour	10,·16	Do.
Rice .	11,900	Do.
Milk powder .	83.2	Do.
Trucks & vehicles	152	Do.

The above figures include gifts brought by the vessel TRITONE.

There have been other gifts from Italy too. Messrs. Snam India Limited, an Italian oil firm operating in India, have donated three Leyland trucks in working condition. One Italian firm has offered 25,000 pounds of Macaroni and another has offered 10,000 bottles of a medicinal syrup. There have also been small donations of cash and foodstuffs to our Embassy in Rome.

Delhi-Damascus Air Service

4752. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an air service is likely to be opened between Delhi and Damascus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Syrian Arab Airlines will start an air service between Damascus and Delhi with effect from 3rd May, 1966.

(b) The service will be operated once a week on the route Damascus-Doha-Sharjah or Dubai-Karachi-Delhi.

(c) There is no bilateral air services agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic but temporary arrangements for reciprocal operation of services have been reached between the Aeronautical Authorities of the Government of India and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic as a result of discussions between the Delegations of the two Governments, held in New Delhi in February/March, 1966.

Ambalapuzha-Edathua Road in Kerala

4753. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the completion of the Ambalapuzha-Edathua road in Alleppy District, Kerala State in 1966-67;

(b) if so, the allocation made therefor; and

(c) whether Government have received representation regarding this road?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Ambalapuzha-Edathua road is a State road. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned with its development. The State Chief Engineer has intimated that they propose to take in hand during the current financial

year all the remaining work for the development of this road and have made a provision of Rs. 1·50 lakhs for this work in the budget for 1966-67. The entire work is, however, not expected to be completed during the current financial year. The State Government have also received a representation on the subject.

Road Communications to Tribal Areas in Kerala

4754. **Shri Manoharan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have any scheme to provide roads to the tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Chief Engineer has intimated that provision has been made in the Fourth Five-Year-Plan proposals of the State Government for the Construction of 83½ miles of roads in the tribal areas of the State, costing Rs. 42.20 lakhs. The provisions of the Fourth Plan have not so far been finalised.

Aerodrome at Calicut

4755. **Shri Manoharan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of works likely to be undertaken in regard to the construction of a new aerodrome in Calicut during this year; and

(b) the estimated cost of the project?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b) Plans and estimates for the construction of an aerodrome are being drawn up.

तम्बाकू की खेती

4756. **श्री वे० शि० पाटिल :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र में कितने एकड़ भूमि में तम्बाकू की खेती की गई ;

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि में पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक तम्बाकू का उत्पादन हुआ : और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र): (क) से (ग). अन्तिम फसल पूर्वानुमानों की रिपोर्ट अक्तूबर/नवम्बर 1966 में प्राप्त होगी । अतः इस समय यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि 1965-66 में कितने एकड़ भूमि में तम्बाकू की खेती की गई और उससे कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ।

Food Production

4757. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the figures for foodgrains produced, Statewise in 1965-66;

(b) the corresponding figures for the previous year; and

(c) the figures of production in Orissa State of foodgrains other than paddy in 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Two

Statements (I and II) giving State-wise tentative estimates of production for 1965-66 in respect of major kharif and rabi foodgrains along with final estimates for 1964-65 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6210/66]. State-wise figures in respect of other minor foodgrains have not yet become available from all the State Governments. Tentative estimates for these crops in the case of Orissa are, however, given in Statement III, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No.LT-6210/66].

Production of Paddy

4758. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate in respect of paddy production in Orissa State for 1965-66;

(b) the total production of paddy during 1964-65;

(c) the total amount of foodgrains supplied by Orissa to other States during the last six months; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has taken a decision not to supply to other States any more paddy or rice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) About 32.49 lakh tonnes in terms of rice.

(b) The total production of paddy in Orissa during 1964-65 was 44.21 lakh tonnes in terms of rice.

(c) About 86,000 tonnes during the period 1st November, 1965 to 25th April, 1966.

(d) Govenment are not aware of any such decision by the Government of Orissa.

Block Development Officers

4759. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Development and Panchayati Raj, Mysore has stated that the Central and State Governments are re-thinking on the question of continuation or otherwise of the Block Development Officers and other extension staff in the Community Development Blocks in the State;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the Government of Mysore has consulted the Central Government or the Planning Commission in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir. On enquiry, the State Government have intimated that the Mysore Minister for Development and Panchayati Raj had only stated that the position of certain categories of extension staff be reviewed in places where the achievement was not upto the mark.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

छोटी सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए पम्पिंग सेट

4760. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बख्शी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में छोटी सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए देश भर में कुल कितने पम्पिंग सेट लगाये गये और उन में से कितने वास्तव में चालू हैं और कितने नहीं ;

(ख) जो पम्पिंग सेट चालू नहीं हैं उनकी मरम्मत कर के फिर से चालू करने अथवा उन्हें अन्य स्थानों पर लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्यवार कितने पंपिंग सेट लगाये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Re-orienting Agricultural System in India

4761. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 27th December, 1965 in which Dr. J. P. Bhattacharjee, Director of Evaluation, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, stressed the need of re-orienting agricultural system in India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The press report relates to the Presidential Address delivered by Dr. J. P. Bhattacharjee at the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics at Allahabad on the 26th December, 1965. The main theme of his Address was "Theory and Principles of agricultural economics." He gave his views on the limitations of the available economic theories in explaining the practice of agriculture "in the traditional societies" and in offering "meaningful guide-lines for its development" and on some essential elements which may be kept in view in building a suitable theory of development and in organising research work. These matters are primarily of interest to Economists and Research Workers in the field of agricultural economics. The address also contained a brief reference to the need for the education and training of farmers. The importance of providing education and training to the farmers in the use of improved implements and other improved cultural practices is generally well recognised, and is being kept in view in the formulation and implementation of proposals under the different Five Year Plans.

Assessment of Agricultural Waste Lands

4762. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the agricultural waste lands in the country;

(b) if so, the total area of such land;

(c) the State in which this kind of land is maximum; and

(d) the total area of waste land under Government possession?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) According to the Land Utilisation Statistics of the country for the year 1964-65, the recorded area of waste lands in the country is 81.25 million acres. Bulk of this recorded area of waste land cannot be brought under cultivation at an economic cost. Sizeable area needs reclamation prior to cultivation. Hence the recorded area of waste

land has to be categorised and an assessment of the culturable area of waste land has to be made. Such assessment is currently in progress in all the States except Andhra Pradesh under a centrally sponsored scheme.

(b) So far an area of 3.8 million acres has been located which can be economically reclaimed and cultivated.

(c) Maximum extent of waste land is likely to be availablbe in Rajasthan State.

(d) Out of the areas so far surveyed and found fit for reclamation and cultivation as stated at (b) above, most of the area is Government owned waste lands, except 1.63 lakhs acres which are privately owned.

Pilot Projects for Planning

4763. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one or two Districts in each State were taken up as pilot projects for planning from below:

(b) the Districts in each State which have been taken up for this purpose; and

(c) the nature of success achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme each State has been asked to select two or three districts (one in each of the principal regions of the State) for preparation of integrated area plans on the basis of field surveys. The list of districts where the surveys have been taken up is as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6211/66]. The districts have been selected recently and the surveys are still in progress. It is too early to indicate results.

Movement of Paddy from West Bengal to Bihar and Bihar to U.P.

4764. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an absolute ban on the movement of paddy from West Bengal into Bihar and from Bihar into Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware that large number of agricultural labourers go from Uttar Pradesh to the adjoining districts of Bihar at the time of harvest and are often paid their wages in the form of paddy;

(c) whether Government are also aware that after the reorganisation of the State borders many residents in the Kishenganj of Bihar found that these farms were now in areas which have been transferred to West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to relieve acute distress caused by the ban on movement of Paddy for these people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Each of the States of West Bengal, Bihar and U.P. is constituted into a separate rice zone and movement of paddy from and into these States is not allowed except under permits and subject to certain exemptions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Bonafide agricultural labourers of U.P. are allowed to take paddy

with them on return from Bihar at the rate of 5 kilograms in weight each. For the residents of Kishanganj in Bihar and other similar border areas, whose farms lie on the other side of the State borders, arrangements exist by which permits are granted for the movement of quantities required for bonafide consumption of such residents and their families.

Kalimpong I Paddy Seed developed in West Bengal

4765. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any tests with Kalimpong I variety of paddy seed developed in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the results of these tests?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Tests are being carried out by the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. The results will be known after the harvest of the second crop by the end of May 1966.

Primary Marketing Societies

4766. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary marketing societies set up so far during 1965-66, State-wise; and

(b) the number of societies that are to be set up during 1966-67, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6212/66].

Seed Farms in U.P.

4767. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seed farms were set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of the Central assistance given to that State for the purpose during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). During 1965-66, one seed farm was established at Daurala in Meerut District by the Government of Uttar Pradesh as an advance action for the Fourth Five Year Plan under the Scheme for Multiplication Storage and Distribution of Improved Seeds. The farm was set up on the land of the Daurala Sugar Factory released as a result of the imposition of ceiling under Land Holding Act. An expenditure of Rs. 2·88 lakhs was sanctioned for this farm by the State Government for the year 1965-66.

(c) Under the Scheme for Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds, Central Assistance of Rs. 57,500 is admissible as under:—

For a 25-acre Unit of Seed Multiplication Farm

Item of Expenditure	Total cost	Loan	Subsidy
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cost of land @ Rs. 15,00/- per acre.	37,500	9,375(25 %)	28,125(75%)
2. Cost of Seed store @ Rs. 10,000/- per store	10,000	2,500(25%)	7,500(75%)
3. Cost of irrigation facilities @ Rs. 10,000 per farm.	10,000	10,000(100%)	—
TOTAL.	57,500	21,875	35,625

After the introduction of the revised procedure for the release of Central financial assistance to the States from 1958-59, sanctions for the release of Central assistance are issued under the Heads of Development such as "Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation and Land Development, etc." The issue of scheme-wise sanction had been dispensed with since 1958-59 onwards. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate separately the Central Assistance for setting up of seed farms. This scheme was included under the Head of Development Agricultural Production. A total Central assistance of Rs. 204.68 lakhs by way of loan and grant was sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 under the above mentioned Head of Development. It is based on the anticipated expenditure and is subject to final adjustment on receipt of the figure of actual expenditure for that year as a whole.

भूमिगत जल द्वारा सिंचाई

4768. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक रूसी भूमि विशेषज्ञ ने यह राय व्यक्त की है कि उत्तर पश्चिम भारत में थार रेगिस्तान के अधिकांश क्षेत्र में भूमिगत जल से सिंचाई की जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). एक रूसी विशेषज्ञ ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि भारत के शुष्क क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल द्वारा सिंचाई अब तक की अपेक्षा अधिक बड़े पैमाने पर की जा सकती है । फिर भी यह विचार स्वीकार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि परीक्षण के बाद यह मालूम हुआ कि वह अधूरे दिता पर आधारित था ।

Growing of Special Foods

4769. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to grow special foods like fruits, vegetables and tubers to tide over the food crisis in the country;

(b) the cost involved on the schemes; and

(c) the results achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Under the Special Development (Crash) Programme, Centrally sponsored schemes with 100% central financial assistance were sanctioned in almost all the States for increasing the production of fruits, vegetables and potatoes. Besides

Under the Emergency Food Production Drive during 1965, the States were asked to bring in increased areas under potato, tapioca and seweet potato and under vegetables in Kitchen Gardens.

(b) Rs. 67·58 lakhs were sanctioned to the States during 1964-65 and 1965-66.

(c) An additional area of nearly 3.22 lakh acres under fruits, vegetables and potato is reported to have been brought under cultivation in the States. This has been of substantial help in a difficult year.

Minor Irrigation Works in Orissa

4770. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for allocation of additional funds for minor irrigation works in Orissa State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) An outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs has been approved for minor irrigation works in Orissa State during 1966-67. Besides, a request has been received from the State Government on 27-4-66 for sanction of additional Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1 crore for undertaking additional minor irrigation works in the scarcity areas.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Assistance for Minor Irrigation Schemes

4771. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outlays and allocations for minor irrigation programme proposed to be made to the various States during 1966-67;

(b) whether the amount allocated for 1965-66 has been fully utilised and its benefits reaped by the farmers for irrigation purposes; and

(c) the extent to which the production has gone up by their use in 1965-66.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A statement showing the outlays approved for minor irrigation schemes to various States for the year 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6213/66].

(b) The total allocation of Rs. 76·27 crores made to the various States for minor irrigation programme during the year 1965-66 is expected to be fully utilised. According to the latest estimates, an area of about 3·82 million acres is expected to be benefited under minor irrigation during that year.

(c) As the physical inputs in agriculture are used in combination, it is difficult to calculate the extent to which production is increased by the use of any single factor of production. It is, however, broadly estimated that on an average every additional acre benefited by minor irrigation scheme alone contributes about 1/5 ton of additional foodgrains production.

Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers

4772. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of chemical fertilizers in the country has considerably gone down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. On the

other hand, the consumption of chemical fertilisers in the country has gradually increased as will be seen from the figures given below:—

Figures in tonnes

Year	Nitrogen	Consumption Po 25	K.20
1961-62	2,42,404	60,000	28,000
1962-63	3,05,805	83,000	36,000
1963-64	3,99,352	1,16,000	51,000
1964-65	5,38,006	1,49,000	69,000
1965-66 (expected	6,00,000	1,50,000	90,000

(b) Does no arise

Cultivable Fallow Lands in Kerala

4773. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the acres of cultivable fallow lands still lying idle in Kerala; and

(b) the steps, if any taken to bring these land under cultivation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The area of cultivable fallow land in Kerala State is about 65,880 acres.

(b) The waste lands are mostly being utilised for resettlement of landless agricultural workers. A scheme to resettle 7,000 families on 28,000 acres of wastelands in Cannanore District has been recently approved by the Government of India. The Kerala Land Utilisation Order is also being enforced in suitable cases to bring fallow lands under cultivation. Schemes have ben prepared to utilise some of the fallow lands for cultivation of Sea Island Cotton, paddy or Tapioca and for planting of Cashew trees.

Warehouses in Punjab

4774. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses at present in Punjab with their location; and

(b) the number of warehouses proposed to be opened in the State during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri P. Govinda Menon): (a) There are in all 79 warehouses. Of these, 72 belong to the Punjab State Warehousing Corporation and the remaning 7 to the Central Warehousing Corporation. The locations of these warehouses are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6214/66]

(b) The State Warehousing Corporation proposes to open 6 warehouses during 1966-67.

Russian Tractors

4775. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty thousand Russian tractors are engaged in ploughing our land in the current year;

(b) whether all these tractors are in a fit condition for work;

(c) whether spares of these tractors are not available; and

(d) if so, the arrangements being made to make them available in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). About 12,000 Russian tractors have so far been imported, out of which about 10,000 have been sold for agricultural use. Complete information in regard to number actually engaged in ploughing during the current year and about

the present condition of all these tractors is not available.

(c) and (d). There is no shortage of spare parts for Russian tractors. Spares of the value of 15 per cent of the C.I.F. cost of the tractors are now required to be imported compulsorily along with the tractors. Spares are also imported on *ad hoc* basis.

Bridge over River Sarju

4777. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a project for the construction of a permanent road bridge over the river Sarju between Barahalganj and Dohrighat in U.P.;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the total amount of expenditure and Centre's share in the cost; and

(d) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, across the river Ghogra at Dohrighat.

(b) April, 1965.

(c) As the bridge falls on National Highway No. 29 its entire cost estimated at Rs. 163 lakhs will be met by the Central Government.

(d) The work is expected to be completed in about three years' time after the award of the contract.

Central Agricultural Staff College

4778. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 18 on the 15th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the details in regard to the proposal to set up a Central Staff College in India during the Fourth Five Year Plan period have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The details of the proposal are still under examination.

Law on the Adoption of Children

4779. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 52 on the 15th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the matter in regard to the bringing the Law on the adoption of children has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Seminar on Fertilizers

4780. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 57 on the 15th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Fertilizer Association of India, Delhi based on the deliberations at the National Seminar on Fertilisers held in December, 1965 have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Fertiliser Association of India has not made any specific recommendations to Government on the basis of the deliberations of the National Seminar on Fertilsers. The Fertiliser Association have informed that they intend taking up the various recommendations with the appropriate authorities of Government. A copy of the recommendations and conclusions of the seminar was however received from the Association. A statement containing the important recommendations and conclusions concerning the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the views of Government on these, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6215/66].

Report on Third General Elections

4781. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 68 on the 15th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations embodied in the Report of the Election Commission on the Third General Elections have since been scrutinised by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has accepted Election Commission's recommendations in regard to (1) Electoral machinery, (2) Electoral rolls, (3) Election materials, (4) Election programme (5) Aspects of electioneering (6) The poll, (7) Counting of votes; and (8) Election petitions.

A bill to amend the election law to implement these recommendations in so far as they require implementation by legislation, is under preparation.

Transport Coordination Committee

4782. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been set up to look into the problems of coordination of all forms of transport including civil aviation in the country;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) when it will start functioning?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No such Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Drilling of Tube-wells in Punjab

4783. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the number of tubewells proposed to be installed by the Central Government during 1966-67 under "Grow More Food" Campaign for irrigational purposes in Punjab, district-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The responsibility for installation of tubewells for irrigation purposes in that or the State Governments. However, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) undertakes groundwater exploration in the States in consultation with the State Governments to help them in finding

areas suitable for development by tubewell irrigation. The responsibility for exploitation of the proved potential again rests with the State Governments. The Organisation has also been assisting the State Governments in certain cases in the construction of production tubewells for irrigation, on their behalf. In the course of exploration such bores as yield adequate discharge of water are converted into production tubewells and transferred to the State Govt. concerned for its use. The cost of such tubewells is recovered from the State Government by sanctioning loan.

During 1966-67, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has a programme of drilling five exploratory bores in the Mohindergarh district of Punjab.

Eucalyptus Cultivation in Kerala

4784. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kottayam Distt. Development Council has requested Government not to start eucalyptus cultivation in Thekkadias as it will affect wild life preservation;

(b) whether Government have examined this matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Raising of eucalyptus plantation in the area will not in any way detrimentally affect the wild life but will only add to the beauty of the sanctuary in addition to providing better facilities for wild life.

उर्वरकों की चोर बाजारी

4785. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि उसे उर्वरकों की चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त शक्तियां दी जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां। आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1957 को प्रभावशाली रूप से लागू कराने के लिए उसे अतिरिक्त अधिकार दिये जायें ।

राज्य सरकार ने विशेष रूप से निम्नलिखित के लिए प्रार्थना की है :—

(1) तलाशी के वारण्टों के बिना तलाशी लेने का अधिकार दिया जाए।

(2) राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये कार्यकारी निर्देशों को आदेश के अनुसार कानूनी ठहराया जाये।

Publication Entitled "Soils of India"

4786. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authors of "Soils of India" published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were knowing that the profile descriptions were incomplete and doubtful according to the definitions of the USDA Soil Survey Manual;

(b) whether the information on soils contained in National Atlas of India (Hindi edition) of the book entitled 'Soils of India' should be taken as authentic;

(c) whether one is entitled to publish any wrong soils information on Government's expense; and

(d) if not, whether action will be taken against the publisher?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The profile descriptions were complete and not doubtful according to Indian research soil scientists.

(b) Both are authentic.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Agricultural Credit

4787. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply credit for agricultural purposes on massive scale;

(b) if so, the quantum of such allotment in 1966-67, State-wise;

(c) the machinery through which the disbursements will be made;

(d) how and by whom such machinery will be set up; and

(e) the percentage of such allotment which will be spent on esfablishment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) In the context of the need for stepping up agricultural production, all possible measures are being taken for making credit for agricultural purposes available to the farmers in an increasing measure.

(b) A statement showing the tentative State-wise estimate of credit disbursement through cooperatives during 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6216/66].

(c) and (d). The cooperative agency will continue to be the principal institutional agency for provision of agricultural credit. Taccavi loans will also be given, where necessary. The question of the setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporations in some States as a supplementary agency for provision of credit is also being considered.

(e) Except in the case of taccavi loans which are administered by State Governments, other types of credit for agricultural purposes are provided by institutional agencies. We do not have definite data indicating the proportion of establishment cost *vis-a-vis* the amount of loan provided by different agencies.

Central Engineering Service (Roads)

4788. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received any representations from the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Class I Officers' Association regarding the promotion of non-cadre officers to the service, who had been appointed against temporary projects posts, irrespective of the length of service rendered in the various grades; the *inter se* seniority, thus causing considerable hardship to the officers in the regular cadre; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points raised in the representations were considered and a reply

to the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Class I Direct Recruits Association has since been sent to the effect that the vacancies occuring in the Administrative (Selection) grade including higher administrative posts are normally filled by selection from among suitable officers working in the next lower grades in the Department in accordance with the recruitment rules on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

Appointments in Roads Wing

4789. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Roads Wing of his Ministry had been recruiting Officers from outside the Ministry in large number for appointment as Assistant Engineer Consultant/Divisional Engineer Consultant/ Planning Officer/Deputy Bridges Officers against temporary project posts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of persons recruited against such temporary project posts was far more than the number of persons recruited to the cadre of the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Class I; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Roads Wing of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation was established in 1943 with a small staff of 14 officers. The work of the Roads Wing increased rapidly since 1961 due to execution of works financed from the credit advanced by the International Development Association and the works of strategic importance necessitated by defence requirements. The permanent strength in 1961 was 65 officers The sanctioned strength now stands at 376 officers including a large number of temporary posts. As it was not possible to fill up these posts from the small number of permanent officers in the Department, a considerable number had to be recruited from outside the Ministry.

Central Engineering Service (Roads)

4790. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Departmental Promotion Committee is being convened for considering some Officers not borne on the cadre of the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Class I for promotion to the higher grades thus over-riding the claims of the Officers in the cadre and who are senior to them; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to protect the interests of the cadre officers in the matter of promotion to the higher posts especially when the Central Engineering Services (Roads) Class I Recruitment Rules are applicable only to the Cadre posts and not cover the temporary project posts?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee to consider selection of departmental officers for promotion to higher grades has since been held. The Committee considered the suitability of all eligible officers whether in the regular or the temporary cadre for promotion. All the technical officers appointed in the Roads Wing, whether permanent or temporary, belong to the cadre and the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Class I Recruitment Rules are applicable to them. The question of promotion claims of regular cadre officers being over-riden does not arise.

Motor Drivers' Trading School in Delhi

4791. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to set up a Motor Drivers' training school mooted by the Delhi Transport Authority ten years ago is yet to be implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration submitted a scheme to set up a Motor Drivers' Training School in Delhi in October, 1963. The scheme involved a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1·92 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.18 lakhs per year and provided for the training of 1800 drivers of heavy motor vehicles, light motor vehicles, auto-rickshaws and scooters per annum. As the requirements for drivers can be met at present by existing institutions it is not considered essential to implement this scheme just now.

Delay in Services of I.A.C.

4792. Shri Joachim Alva: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delays above thirty minutes in the flight of the scheduled planes of the Indian Airlines Corporation during the year 1964-65; and

(b) the measures taken to minimise the delays?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The total number of delays exceeding 30 minutes to Indian Airlines Corporation's scheduled services during 1964-65 was 7349, the total number of take-offs for the corresponding period being 63,978. The break up of the delays is given below:—

Consequential	3,277
Bad Weather	1,296
Engineering	1,632
Traffic	346
Operations	520
Others	278

The majority of the delays were consequential, resulting from accumulated delays at intermediate stops. Such delays can be eliminated or considerably reduced if stand-by aircraft are provided. The Corporation is making efforts to acquire additional aircraft but this is dependent on the availability of credits for purchasing aircraft from abroad.

Regarding Engineering Delays, the Corporation has been making all efforts to minimise such delays. Training programmes have been intensified. In order to improve planning and production of the Engineering Department, certain proposals for re-organisation are contemplated with a view to securing better planning of schedules and enforcement of high standards of quality and control etc. A certain number of Engineering delays are however inevitable in airline operations.

Training programmes have also been intensified for pilots, traffic staff and others.

Another factor which needs mention is the occasional labour agitations which have been affecting the services. The Corporation is trying to enforce discipline amongst employees and is taking appropriate action on breaches of discipline.

Commission paid to Agents by Indian Airlines Corporation

4793. Shri Joachim Alva: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the commission paid to agents

for business secured for the Indian Airlines Corporation during 1964-65;

(b) the names of agents who were paid more than Rs. 10,000 as commission; and

(c) the number of agents who were paid less than Rs. 10,000 as commission on business secured by them?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A sum of Rs. 33,44,258 was paid during 1964-65.

(b) A statement giving the names of Agents who were paid more than Rs. 10,000 as commission is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6217/66].

(c) The number of Agents who were paid less than Rs. 10,000 as commission is 53.

Indo-Nepal Air Services

4794. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the precise terms and conditions of the agreement made with the Government of Nepal regarding civil aviation between the two countries;

(b) whether the running of an air service between Patna and Kathmandu by the Royal Nepal Air Services with stopover at Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A copy of the Agreement between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal, relating to air services, which was signed on the 26th November, 1964, is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

निर्वाचन आयोग के क्लर्क कर्मचारी

4796. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग के क्लर्क कर्मचारियों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की टंकन (टाइप-राइटिंग) की परीक्षा में सफल हो जाने के बाद भी दो अग्रिम वार्षिक-वेतन-वृद्धियां नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त कर्मचारियों के साथ न्याय करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). मंत्रि-मंडल के एक विनिश्चय के अनुसरण में गृह मंत्रालय ने 1954 में ये आदेश निकाले थे कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक स्कीम में सम्मिलित सिविल मंत्रालयों और विभागों तथा उनसे संलग्न कार्यालयों में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों को निम्नलिखित अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियां दी जाएंगी :—

(i) लिपिक सेवा में पुष्टि के पश्चात् या प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में अर्हता प्राप्त कर लेने पर उस सेवा में आरम्भिक नियुक्ति पर या पुष्टि के लिये उपयुक्तता के अध्यधीन उस ग्रेड में तीन वर्ष की लगातार सेवा के पश्चात् दो वेतन-वृद्धियां, तथा

(ii) 40 शब्द प्रति मिनट की स्पीड पर टंकन (टाइपराइटिंग) की परीक्षा पास करने पर दो वेतन-वृद्धियां।

ये आदेश निर्वाचन आयोग के कार्यालय को लागू नहीं होते थे क्योंकि वह कार्यालय केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत नहीं है ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक स्कीम में भाग न लेने वाले कार्यालयों में निम्न श्रेणी के लिपिकों को भी अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियों की रियायत देने के प्रश्न पर वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किया गया था और मंत्रि-मंडल द्वारा यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही तब तक लम्बित रखी जानी चाहिए जब तक कि दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश प्राप्त न हो जाए । वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर 1960 में में यह रियायत सचिवालय और संलग्न कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों को भी देनी बन्द कर दी गयी थी ।

विधि मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग में लाया जाना

4797. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या विधि मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1712 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विधि मंत्रालय के विधायी कानूनी कार्य और समवाय कार्य विभागों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण (नोटिंग) तथा आलेखन (ड्राफ्टिंग) करने के सीमित क्षेत्र के संबंध में पेश आने वाली कठिनाई को क्यों कि वहां के अधिकतर कार्य का स्वरूप तकनीकी है, दूर करने के लिए सरकार किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री वे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) विधायी विभाग का मुख्य काम विधेयकों, अध्यादेशों, विनियमों आदि का प्रारूपण करना तथा कानूनी नियमों, आदेशों और अधिसूचनाओं की जांच करना है । चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रारूपण-कार्य बहुत अधिक है और उस का स्वरूप बहुत ही तकनीकी और जटिल है इसलिए विधेयकों आदि का प्रारूपण हिन्दी में करने के लिए वरिष्ट प्रारूपकार प्रशिक्षित करने का कार्य अभी तक नहीं हो सका है । इसके विशेष कारण यह भी है कि अन्य मंत्रालयों और विभागों के समान विधायी विभाग के आफिसर भी देश के विभिन्न भागों से लिए गए हैं और उन में बहुत ऐसे हैं जिन की मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है । इसके अतिरिक्त हिन्दी विधि शब्दावली का ज्ञान मात्र पर्याप्त नहीं है । किसी भी भाषा में विधायी प्रारूपण की तकनीक और प्रणाली बहुत कठिन होती है और उनका पूर्ण ज्ञान व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण और अनुभव की लम्बी प्रक्रिया से ही प्राप्त किया जा सकता है । यदि इस प्रक्रिया को कृत्रिम उपायों से किसी प्रकार तेज करने की कोशिश की गई तो विधायी प्रारूपण के स्तर पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारी विधायी अधिनियमितियों के स्तर पर भी निश्चय ही बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा । इस संबंध में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है । इस अनुच्छेद के अधीन, जब तक कि संसद विधि द्वारा अन्यथा उपबंधित न करे, तब तक सभी विधेयकों अधिनियमों, आदेशों, नियमों, विनियमों औ उपविधियों के प्राधिकृत पाठ 'अंग्रेजी भाष में होंगे" । ऊपर बताई गयी कठिनाइयों क

समझते हुए संसद ने अब तक अन्यथा उपबन्धित नहीं किया है। किन्तु राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 5(2) के अनुसरण में यह किया जाता है कि संसद् में पुरस्थापित किये जाने वाले सब अंग्रेजी मूल विधेयकों के हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार किए जाते हैं और विधेयकों के साथ उपाबद्ध कर दिये जाते हैं। अनुवाद की इस क्रिया से हिन्दी जानने वाले आफिसरों को हिन्दी प्रारूपकारों के रूप में प्रशिक्षित करने में किसी हद तक निस्सन्देह सहायता मिलती है। राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग में भी कुछ आफिसर केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार करने में लगे हुए हैं। इससे भी कुछ आफिसरों को हिन्दी प्रारूपण का व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण और अनुभव प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलती है।

विधि कार्य विभाग का मुख्य काम केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों को विधिक सलाह देना है और इस सलाह का संबंध मुख्य रूप से अधिनियमों, अध्यादेशों, विनियमों, नियमों, आदेशों, उपविधियों आदि के निर्वचन से है। चूंकि ये कानून और कानूनी लिखतें अंग्रेजी भाषा में हैं इसलिए जो सलाह विधि कार्य विभाग द्वारा दी जाती है वह भी उसी भाषा में होती है। इस के अतिरिक्त विधायी विभाग की तरह विधि कार्य विभाग के आफिसर भी देश के विभिन्न भागों से लिए गए हैं और उन में बहुत ऐसे हैं जिन की मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है।

कम्पनी कार्य विभाग का प्रधान कार्य कम्पनी अधिनियम का प्रशासन है। उन्हें अधिकतर भारतीय और विदेशी दोनों प्रकार की कम्पनियों के साथ व्यौहार करना पड़ता है और उनसे जो निर्देश प्राप्त होते हैं वे अधिकतर अंग्रेजी में होते हैं।

यह बात भी है कि अन्य मंत्रालयों और विभागों में टिप्पणियां अंग्रेजी भाषा में लिखी जाती हैं। न्यायालय विशेषकर वरिष्ठ न्यायालय, अपने विनिश्चय उसी भाषा में देते हैं इसलिए विधि मंत्रालय के किसी भी विभाग में हिन्दी में टिप्पण और प्रारूपण करना तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक कि भारत सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों और विभागों में सभी स्तरों पर टिप्पण लिखने के लिए हिन्दी को व्यापक आधार पर अपना नहीं लिया जाता, उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों सहित देश भर के न्यायालय हिन्दी में निर्णय लिखना आरम्भ नहीं कर देते, कानूनों और कानूनी लिखतों के हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य में काफी प्रगति नहीं हो जाती, न केवल इस मंत्रालय के बल्कि अन्य मंत्रालयों के भी आफिसर और कर्मचारीवृन्द हिन्दी की विधिक शब्दावली का सम्पूर्ण ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते और उन को हिन्दी का काफी ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं हो जाता और विधायी विभाग के प्रारूपण कार्य करने वाले आफिसर हिन्दी में विधायी प्रारूपण की पद्धति और तकनीक का पूर्ण ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते।

By-pass for National Highway at Jorhat

4798. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the by-pass for National Highway No. 37 at Jorhat proposed to be taken some years ago is likely to be built this year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent mounting road accidents and risks in the area?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A suitable alignment for the by-pass was approved recently in April, 1966 after considering several alternatives. The estimate for the project is to be prepared by the State Public Works Department for sanction. The work will be then taken up for execution.

(c) Until the by-pass is made, the traffic will be controlled by the Traffic Police to avoid accidents in the town.

Shipping Committee for Andaman and Nicobar

4799. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Committee of the Shipping Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands has made suggestions for the improvement of harbour and Navigational facilities;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are yet to be examined by the Shipping Committee who will make final recommendations for consideration of the Government of India after having discussed the Sub-Committee's Report fully at their next meeting proposed to be held on 5th May, 1966.

Accommodation for IAC Employees

4800. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation are neither given house rent allowance nor there is any provision for Government accommodation for them; and

(b) if so, whether there is some proposal under consideration to give relief to these employees in respect of their housing problem?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). In fixing the wage structure of the employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation initially in 1955, the element of House Rent had been taken into account. However, the Corporation have plans for the construction of housing colonies for their staff at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, particularly to cover low paid employees.

Mohanbari Airport

4801. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction work of the Mohanbari Airport in Assam; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The runway at Mohanbari Airport was opened for use on the 7th March 1966. I.A.C. have commenced Viscount operations through this aerodrome.

Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources

4802. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the pre-investment survey of forest resources in the Southern Region;

(b) the area and the regions likely to be covered; and

(c) when the survey is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The survey has not stated in the Southern Zone (Kerala and Mysore States).

(b) The Project proposes to survey an area of about 1,800 sq. miles in

the States of Kerala and Mysore in the Southern Zone, in addition to 7200 sq. miles in the Central Zone (M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) and 2500 sq. miles in the Nothern Zone (U.P., Himachal Pradesh and Punjab).

(c) The project which is of 3½ years duration would be completed by the end of 1968. While the suvey has been started in the Central Zone, and the Northern Zone would be taken up shortly, no detailed programme has been drawn up for the Southern Zone as yet.

बिहार में गन्ने का विकास तथा चीनी मिलों का फिर से सुचारु रूप से चलाया जाना

4803. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में गन्ने के विकास तथा चीनी मिलों के फिर से सुचारु रूप से चलाने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या-क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई है; और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्वे) : (क) भारत में शर्करा कारखानों को फिर से सुचारु रूप से चलाने और उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने जिसमें बिहार राज्य के शर्करा कारखाने भी हैं, के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

(ख) 31-8-1965 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 321 का उत्तर देते समय समिति की सिफारिशें सभा के पटल पर रख दी गयी थीं।

(ग) सरकार समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों की जांच कर रही है।

Central Secretariat Stenographers Service

4804. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3262 on the 5th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the status of the two Grade I posts of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service in the Department of Aviation, their designation as well as the designation of the officers to whom they are attached;

(b) the sanctioned strength of the Grade I and Grade II posts in the Aviation Department together with the effective strength of each Grade; and

(c) when the two Grade I posts fell vacant, how long they are held as Grade II stenographers and by stenographers belonging to what cadres?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) (i) Central Civil Service, Class II Gazetted.

(ii) First P.A. to Minister of State.

Private Secretary to Secretary, Department of Aviation.

(b).

	Sanctioned strength	Effective strength
Grade I	2	1
Grade II	53	53

(c) Never vacant.

First P.A. from 9-6-1964 to 31-8-1965 by **Grade** II stenographer of the Department of Industry.

Private Secretary to **Secretary** from 1-9-1964 to date by a Grade II Stenographer of the Department of Food and later of the Department of Aviation.

Central Secretariat Stenographers Service

4805. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3262 on the 5th April, 1966 regarding Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and state:

(a) whether the Stenographers with the status of Grade II are discharging the higher duties of Grade I posts satisfactorily;

(b) whether this was an interim arrangement pending selection of Grade I officers;

(c) if so, whether any promotion has since been made to Grade I and if so, against which post, from which cadre and on what date; and

(d) if not, whether all the eligible stenographers in the Aviation Department were found unsuitable for promotion?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) By appointment against the post of First P.A. to Minister of State, from the Department of Transport, Shipping and Tourism, from 1st March, 1966.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री ओ० एम० महेन्द्रू, ऐडवोकेट का व्यावसायिक कदाचार

4806. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या **विधि मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के एक एडवोकेट श्री ओ० एन० महेन्द्रू ने दिल्ली के एक मात्र मध्यस्थ श्री वी० रामास्वामी अय्यर की अदालत में राज्य की ओर से उत्तर क्षेत्र के क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशक की पैरवी की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री महेन्द्रू ने तीस हजारी अदालत, दिल्ली, में एक सरकारी मिसल (फाइल) का मुआयना करते समय, उसमें से कुछ कागज निकाल लिये थे, जिसके दण्ड स्वरूप उसका लाइसेंस एक वर्ष के लिये दिल्ली वकील-सभा परिषद् (बार कौंसिल) ने जब्त कर लिया था और उक्त आदेश के विरुद्ध श्री महेन्द्रू की अपील पर भारतीय वकील-सभा परिषद् (इंडियन बार कौंसिल) ने भी उस दण्ड को कायम रखा था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मंत्रालय में अभी तक कोई दूसरा वकील नियुक्त नहीं किया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सुनवाई की तिथियों को बदलवाने में और बाहर से बुलाये अधिकारियों के आने और जाने पर, जब कि उनके आने का कोई भी लाभ नहीं होता, सरकार को व्यय करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभि रामन्) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां, बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया की अनुशासनिक समिति के विनिश्चय के अनुसार निष्कर्ष वही है जो इस प्रश्न में कथित है।

(ग) बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया ने रोकने के आदेश 29 दिसम्बर, 1965 को निकाले थे और इसलिए श्री महेन्द्रू को उन मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए अनुज्ञा दी गई थी जो उन्हें पहले ही सौंपे जा चुके थे। 24 मार्च, 1966 को बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया द्वारा और 18 अप्रैल, 1966 को उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा अपील खारिज किए

जाने पर सभी मंत्रालयों को अनुदेश जारी किए गए थे कि वे श्री महेन्द्र को सौंप गए मामले वापिस ले लें तथा श्री महेन्द्र द्वारा संचालित किये जाने वाले मामलों के लिए एक नया कौंसिल नियुक्त करने के लिए इंतजाम किए जा रहे है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारत का खाद्य निगम

4807. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारत के खाद्य निगम के एक अधिकारी को हाल में कोटा, राजस्थान में नियुक्त किया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या काम करेगा ; और

(ग) क्या उसका खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार वहन करेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) सरकार ने कोटा में भारतीय खाद्य निगम का कोई अधिकारी नियुक्त नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

खेती करने का जापानी तरीका

4808. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने प्रायोगिक आधार पर बहुत से स्थानों पर खेती करने का जापानी तरीका सिखाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। 23 अप्रैल, 1962 को हस्ताक्षर हुए भारत-जापानी करार के अनुसार आरा (बिहार), रानीघाट (पश्चिम बंगाल), चाकली (उड़ीसा) तथा व्यारा (गुजरात) में चार जापानी कृषि प्रदर्शन फार्मों की स्थापना की गई थी। 17 दिसम्बर, 1964 को हस्ताक्षर हुए दूसरे करार के अनुसार खोपाली (महाराष्ट्र) चेंगमनाड (केरल), वापथ (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) तथा मांडया (मैसूर) में 4 और जापानी प्रदर्शन फार्मों की स्थापना की गई थी। इन फार्मों का उद्देश्य यह था कि प्रदर्शन तथा परीक्षण के माध्यम से कृषकों को जापानी ढंग से धान की खेती करना सिखाया जाए।

(ख) पहले करार के अन्तर्गत स्थापित हुए 4 पुराने फार्मों में बोई गई धान की विभिन्न किस्मों से जो उत्पादन हुआ वह 896 किलो० ग्राम से 2253 किलोग्राम के बीच था और यह उत्पादन इन राज्यों के स्थानीय कृषकों तथा अन्य सरकारी फार्मों की तुलना में अच्छा था। इन फार्मों के कार्यों का स्थानीय कृषकों पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ा है और कृषक लोग प्रत्येक मौसम में इन प्रदर्शन प्लाटों को देखने के लिए बड़ी संख्या में आते हैं। 1964–65 की अवधि में विभिन्न फार्मों में लगभग 3000 कृषकों को जापानी पद्धति से खेती करने का तरीका प्रदर्शित किया गया।

आरा फार्म (बिहार) तथा चाकुली फार्म (उड़ीसा) में कृषकों तथा विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण देने का कार्यक्रम शुरू हो चुका है। 1964–65 की अवधि में आरा फार्म (बिहार) में 53 विस्तार कार्यकर्त्ताओं व लगभग 90 कृषकों, को तथा चाकुली फार्म (उड़ीसा) में लगभग 200 कृषकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। खरीफ के आगामी मौसम में रानीघाट फार्म (पश्चिम बंगाल) तथा व्यारा फार्म (गुजरात) में भी कृषकों तथा विस्तार कार्यकर्त्ताओं को

प्रशिक्षण देने का कार्य शुरू किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक 4 नये फार्मों का संबंध है, वहां कार्यकुशलता का भली भांति विकास होने पर ही प्रशिक्षण संबंधी कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा।

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) DISRUPTION OF INDO-PAKISTAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर संचार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"भारत पाकिस्तान टेलीफोन तथा तार संचार व्यवस्था का भंग हो जाना।"

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I would like to read the statement in English and reply to the supplementaries in Hindi because there are certain technical words in Hindi and, perhaps, English words will be understood more easily than Hindi words.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (दबाव) : क्या इस का अनुवाद नहीं हो सकता था। वह आप ने क्यों नहीं करवाया।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय तो हिन्दी प्रान्त के हैं। बड़ी अच्छी हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं। वह हिन्दी क्यों नहीं बोलते।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : हिन्दी प्रश्नों का हिन्दी में ही उत्तर देना हमारे साथ अन्याय है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों हो जायेंगे।

Indo-Pakistan telecommunications had been suspended after the outbreak of the hostilities between Pakistan and India. Action to restore communications was initiated after the Tashkent Conference through a Telegram issued from D.G.P. & T. India to D.G.T. & T. Karachi on the 15th January, 1966. The telecommunication lines to East Pakistan were more or less intact but those on the Western side had got badly damaged. The route from Amritsar to Lahore was almost completely destroyed in the area between the international border upto the cease-fire line. Though this area lay in Pakistan territory action was taken to restore the lines with the help of the Indian Army Authorities using our own telecommunication stores. This action was taken in January itself. As a result it was possible to open communications both with West and East Pakistan with effect from the 11th February, 1966.

2. On the East Pakistan side full restoration of communication took place but on the West Pakistan side restoration was limited to the Amritsar-Lahore route. It was not possible to restore communications between Jodhpur and Karachi as the lines had been badly damaged for several miles near the border, round about Munabao. This damage occurred in the area then under the control of the Pakistan Army. Though the Pakistan Authorities had been requested to arrange for repairs to the lines in the sections within their control on the same basis as we had restored the lines between Amritsar and Lahore no action was taken by them until the 25th February when all troops pulled back to the positions existing before the 5th of August 1965. Subsequently, action was taken by the Indian P. & T. to get the lines repaired. The area, however, had to be cleared off all mines by the Army Authorities. The line repairs on this

section are expected to be completed by the first section are expected to be completed by the first week of May after which tests will be taken for resumption to telegraph and telephone traffic to Karachi *via* Jodhpur.

3. After the communications were restored on the East and West side the circuit performance was not too good due to two reasons. Firstly the circuits were using obsolete equipment which had long outlived its life. The Pakistan Authorities had been requested to agree to early replacement of this equipment which would have to be done in a coordinated manner in both the countries. Modern equipment required for the purpose can be manufactured in India and we would be in a position either to loan or sell the equipment to Pakistan. Alternatively, we suggest that the equipment could be purchased from any of the regular foreign telecommunication manufacturers. Unfortunately there has been no response from the Pakistan Authorities to this proposal for replacement of this equipment even though an Interdepartmental conference had been suggested for discussing this matter.

4. The second reason for indifferent working of the circuits has been the poor condition of the lines. On the West Pakistan side these lines had been heavily damaged in the section passing through Pakistan territory and appararently the lines had not been sufficiently strengthened after the initial repairs. On the East Pakistan side circuits are mostly on open wire lines, whereas on the Indian side they have been provided through underground trunk cables which are considrably more stable. In order to settle the question of line testing it has been proposed to the Pakistan Authorities that joint tests can be carried out whenever required from the border point so as to enable quick repairs. No response so far.

5. Inspite of continued coordination with the Pakistan Authorities the circuit performance continues to be very poor. In the month of March, 1966 the circuit performance reached the poorest level being of the order of 10 to 15 per cent only in respect of telegraph circuits both to Dacca and Lahore.

6. Attention of Pakistan Telecom. Authorities have once again been drawn to these matters and they are being requested to agree to the conference already suggested.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने लम्बे वक्तव्य में तीन कारण बतलाये। राजस्थान के मुनाबाओ इलाके में पाकिस्तान ने जिन लाइन्स को नुकसान पहुंचाया था उन की मरम्मत करने के लिये बार बार लिखने पर भी उन्होंने मरम्मत नहीं की। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि पाकिस्तान पुराने सामान का इस्तेमाल कर रहा है। नया सामान देने के लिये भी हिन्दुस्तान तैयार था फिर भी उन्होंने उस के बारे में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की। तीसरी बात उन्होंने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान वगैरह के बारे में कही है कि लाइन्स खराब हैं, उस का हम संयुक्त परीक्षण करने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान उस के बारे में भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान ताशकन्द करार की 6वीं धारा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। ताशकन्द करार में शांति और अच्छे पड़ोसी के रिश्ते की बात है, लेकिन खासकर 6वीं धारा में बतलाया गया है कि :

> "The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed to consider measures towards the restoration of economic and trade relations, communications, as well as cultural exchanges between India and Pakistan, and to take measures to implement the existing agreements between India and Pakistan."

ताशकन्द करार में यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि संचार संबंधी जो पुरानी व्यवस्थायें

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हैं उन पर अमल किया जाये। मंत्री महोदय ने सारा नक्शा हम लोगों के सामने रक्खा है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि 19 सालों में आपने पचासों करार किये। नेहरू लियाकत करार किया, कच्छ करार किया, सिन्धु नदी का करार किया, ताशकन्द करार किया आप क्या पाकिस्तान के बारे में कोई सम्मान की नीति तय करने पर आप विचार करेंगे या कोई और समरकन्द करार करेंगे।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो हमारा ध्यान खींचा है ताशकन्द के संबंध में, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ताशकन्द में एक ही बात नहीं है, कई बातें हैं। आज यह हाउस अच्छी तरह से जानता है और सभी लोग जानते हैं कि ताशकन्द स्पिरिट में हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या इस संबंध में करेंगे। लेकिन वह अलग बात है, हम से कोई सीधा संबंध उस का नहीं होता है। आप ने कहा कि करार के मुताबिक कुछ हुआ नहीं। मैं ने खुद भी बतलाया कि न जाने 1947 से आज तक कितने करार हो गये और हम लोग भी बेकरार हो गये, इस में कोई शक नहीं। लेकिन उपाय हम क्या करें सोचना यह है। जो कुछ कहा जाता है....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम करार को तोड़ दें।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कोई जवाब ही मिलता। आप सवाल पूछिये मैं चुप बैठा रहूं तो बतलाइये आप क्या करेंगे। यह हालत है। इसी लिये दिक्कतें हैं। हम लोगों ने कई बार कहा कि आप के पास सामान नहीं है तो हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं, अगर हम से सामान लेने में आप मान हानि समझते हों तो दुनियां में जहां भी सामान मिलता हो आप खरीदें लें। उस के लिये भी तैयार नहीं। ज्वायेंट टैस्ट करने के लिये कहा, उस के लिये भी तैयार नहीं। अब कोई रास्ता बतलाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो हमने कहा था कि ताशकंद में करार न कीजिए, लम्यान के रास्ते तय कीजिए।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अच्छी नीयत से ही करार किया है और सब्र का फल मेवा होता है, यह याद रखिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लेट लैमेंटेड ताशकन्द स्पिरिट की लाश कब तक हमारे बीच में रखी रहेगी और सरकार वस्तु स्थिति को पहचान कर के कोई ठोस कदम कब तक उठायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब क्या दिया जाय ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ठोस कदम सरकार कब तक उठायेगी ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : आप लोगों की राय से ही कोई कदम उठाया जायेगा।

श्री किशन पटनायक : स्टेटमेंट के दूसरे पैरे में कहा है :

"It was not possible to restore communications between Jodhpur and Karachi as the lines had been badly damaged for several miles near the border, round about Munabo. This damage occurred in the area then under the Control of the Pakistan Army".

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस इलाके में कितने मील तक यह डैमेज हुआ था ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माइल का तो मैं पता नहीं दे सकता.....

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं दे सकते ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: हमारे पास है नहीं।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट में यह लिखा है कि कि कई मील तक लाइन खराब हुई . . . .

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : एग्जैक्ट माइल तो मैं नहीं बता सकता क्योंकि मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आंकड़े इकट्ठा करिए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : ठीक है, आप पूछेंगे तो बता देंगे । . . . . (व्यवधान) कहा जाता है कि पांच मील तक ऐसा नुकसान हुआ था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ताशकन्द करार के अन्तर्गत जितनी भी बातें तय हुई थीं वह सब पाकिस्तान की ओर से तोड़ी गई हैं, ऐसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया तो क्या इन सारी बातों के बारे में रूस सरकार को हमारी सरकार लिखेगी ? और क्या यह सही है कि जितने भी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं उन क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों द्वारा अनेकों टेलीफोन और तार काटे गए हैं तो उनमें से कितने लोग अरेस्ट किये हैं किये हैं और इन सारी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय पाकिस्तान भी जाने का इरादा रखते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगर साथ चलें तो ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं तैयार हूं जाने के लिए ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : ऐसी कोई गिरफ्तारी हुई है, उसकी खबर हमारे पास नहीं है । और बहुत से सवाल जो उन्होंने किये हैं उनका जवाब एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब दे सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रूस को इत्तिला दी कि नहीं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : रूस को क्या इत्तिला दी गई, यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने उस रोज आपको बताया कि वहां उनसे बात हुई थी और उस वक्त उन्होंने जरूर आगाह किया । अब क्या-क्या बातें हुई डीटेल्स में तो नहीं बता सकते ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समस्या सुलझाने के लिए पाकिस्तान जाने का इरादा रखते है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं रखते हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बिना बुलाये तो हम नहीं जायेंगे ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : पाकिस्तान ने और भारत ने जो ताशकन्द समझौता किया था वह तो फेल हो चुका है । आपकी तरफ से तो केबिल लाइन लगी थी और पाकिस्तान ने पहले ही खाली तार लगाये थे । तो इसके देखने से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उसकी नीयत में पहले ही खराबी थी क्योंकि उसने टेम्पोरेरी तार लगाये जो मरम्मत करने के बाद भी काम नहीं दिये और आपने पहले ही केबिल लगा दी । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने दस दस दफा उनकी खुशामद की कि हम रुपया दे दें, संयंत्र दे दें, मरम्मत करके लाइनें चालू करो लेकिन उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आया तो आप कब तक इसका इन्तजार करेंगे और जब तक जवाब नहीं देते तब तक इस बीच में अपनी केबिल लाइन उखाड़कर दूसरी जगह लगायेंगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अफसोस है कि दोनों तरफ का इसमें फायदा है । एक ही तरफ का तो नहीं है कि हमारा ही फायदा है और उनका नहीं है, लेकिन न जाने क्या मतलब है कि वह मरम्मत नहीं कराते हैं ?

श्री दाभी (इन्दौर) : उनका मतलब है कि आप अपने आदमी वहां भेजकर लाइन लगा देंगे ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब यह कहां कि ताशकन्द करार बिलकुल टूट गया तो मैं तो नहीं जानता कि टूट गया । माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि जब तक सांस तब तक आस । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : आप कब तक इन्तजार करेंगे, साल भर या दो साल या कब तक ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम इसके लिए सब कुछ उनको कह चुके हैं और वह फिर भी मानते नहीं हैं, वह चाहते नहीं कि यह व्यवस्था बने, क्या आप यह नहीं समझते हैं कि वह जो इसको लगाना नहीं चाहते वह इसलिए कि जिससे पाकिस्तान की हालात कहीं आपको पता न लग जाये उसको तो यहां का सब कुछ पता लगता ही रहता है, तो आप इसके लिए कितनी देर लगावेंगे ? कितनी देर आप देखते रहेंगे, आप जैसा कहते हैं कितना समय शांति के लिए चाहते है ? . . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : दाजी साहब ने बताया अभी कि इसका क्या उपाय है ? इसका एक ही उपाय है कि आखीर में हम उनके यहां जबर्दस्ती लाइन लगा दें । इसलिए कोशिश तो हो रही है । हमने उनको रिमाइन्डर्स भेजे हैं, एक दो नहीं, तारीख अगर बतायें तो पन्द्रह दिन के ऊपर रिमाइन्डर जाते हैं और कुछ जवाब आता नहीं है । उम्मीद है कि शायद अभी भी आवे । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : रूस को क्यों नहीं लिखते ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि आपकी शान्ति कितनी देर चलेगी, इसकी कोई तिथि निश्चित है या नहीं ? . . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितनी बार रूस को लिखा है कि जवाब नहीं देते ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन था कि शांति का फल आप समझते है कि मीठा होता है तो यह आपकी शांति कब तक चलेगी ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : और रूस को कितनी बार लिखा है . . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे उनसे पूछ तो लेने दें ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मेरा तो सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन है कि हम शांति में बैठे है । (**व्यवधान**) हम किसी के कहने से शांति नहीं कर रहे हैं । हम अपने ख्याल से शांति कर रहे है और हम स्वामी जी को बताना चाहते है जैसा मैंने कहा कि शांति कोई बहुत देर तक करता है, आखिर जब बर्दाश्त के बाहर निकल जाता है, तो मैं तुलसी दास जी के शब्दों में कहता हूं . . . . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : घर में आग लग जाय तब भी शांति रखनी चाहिए ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम शांति करते है, बर्दाश्त करते हैं लेकिन याद रखियेगा कि

अति संघर्षण करे जो कोई ।
अनल प्रगट चन्दन ते होई ।।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) :

उनके वादों पर तसल्ली हमें हो जाती है ।

झूठ तो हम भी समझते हैं नादान नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रूस सरकार को लिखा है या नहीं इसके बारे में जवाब दिला दीजिए ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know if it is a fact that even telegrams sent by the High Commissioner of India in Karachi are being routed through London and treated as "postal traffic"; if so, may I know what special steps have been taken to provide the essential diplomatic service to our High Commission in Karachi through an easier route?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am very sorry to inform the House that the telegraph line is practically down and all the telegrams at present are being sent by post, what to say by any route.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I am not satisfied with the answer.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बयान के आखीरी पन्ने में कहा गया है :

"The attention of Pakistan Telecom. Authorities have once again been drawn to these matters and they are being requested to agree to the conference already suggested."

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बातचीत चल रही है यह खतो किताबत चल रही है, क्या यह अफसरों के खतूत दूसरे पाकिस्तान के अफसरों को भेजे जा रहे हैं और यदि इसका कोई फल नहीं होता तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने उनके मन्त्रियों को भी पत्र लिखा है और उसका कोई जवाब आया है या नहीं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी तक मंत्रियों के लेवेल पर यह काम नहीं शुरू हुआ है । यह अभी अफसरों अफसरों के बीच में बातचीत चल रही है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I bring to your notice that I have just now been informed that you had outright rejected my call attention on the CIA intelligence report on India's nuclear potential. This has been agitating the minds of the whole of India. If need be you could have held over and called us to explain why it was important. I really do not understand why such a thing should be completely ruled out.

Mr. Speaker: There are certain things which we can defer. This is not the manner in which it should be brought.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): It is an important matter. Everyday it is being done in the House and it is being raised. At least we are entitled to have a statement about these things. We are seriously concerned about it.

Mr. Speaker: That, I will consider but not in this manner.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In what manner do you expect us to do that?

Mr. Speaker: By writing to me.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: On many occasions you inform us in this House....

Mr. Speaker: But sometimes I may not agree; it is not necessary that I should always agree.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Call attention notice was given long time back and we are just now informed about it. If we were informed earlier, we could have approached you in the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker: Immediately it cannot be done. I receive notices upto 11 O'Clock. How is it possible?.... (*Interruptions.*) He cannot go on like that.

12.20 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES (*Queries*)

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of two adjournment motions. One is about the starvation deaths in

[Mr. Speaker]

Orissa, Maharashtra, U.P. and the deteriorating food situation in Punjab and Rajasthan by Shri Bagri, S. M. Banerjee, Madhu Limaye and Kishen Pattnayak. The other day we had discussed it by way of call attention notice. Then too we had decided we will have the discussion.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): On the 11th May we are fixing the day.

Mr. Speaker: Because we are discussing it.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would only request your kind attention to a news which appeared in the *Statesman* of yesterday. I would not have tabled this adjournment motion but for this news which says: that three million people have become the victims of not only nature's vagaries but also the unimaginative administration in Kalahandi and Koraput region of Orissa.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee would realise that when a discussion has been fixed it is rather anticipating the discussion.

Shri Daji (Indore): Either it is urgent or it is not urgent.... (*Interruptions.*) If it is urgent, why should we have it after eight days?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Leader of the House whether there could be an earlier date. 11th means, eight days from today.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think the Food Minister is going to visit that place and it is better if he himself goes to the spot.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Does he return by the 11th?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I am going earlier. If any discussion takes place before either I visit that place or the team which has gone there would be able to return and submit its report, I will have to give only the report which I had received from the Orissa Government with which the hon. Members are not satisfied. Therefore, I would like to have some time so that the team which has gone there would be able to return. I am also visiting the area.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A parliamentary delegation should be sent.

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all it should be possible for me to give some concrete information on the basis of our own officers' report or of what I am able to see there. If we want to rely merely upon the Orissa Government's report, all that I have been able to get, I have already placed before the House.... (*Interruptions.*)

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : टालना चाह रहे हैं इतने दिन हो गये (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागड़ी ....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हम को भी बुलाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जरूरी नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह 7–7 दिन अध्ययन करने के बाद तथ्य निकलता है। आप हमारा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव नहीं मानते हैं, काम रोको नहीं मानते हैं, मैं अवश्य इस समय निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। आखिर काहे के लिए हम यहां आये हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह मालूम नहीं पता नहीं कि आप काहे के लिए आये हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे नहीं हो सकता कि हमें बोलने न दिया जाय। सवालों के समय भी बार बार खड़ा हुआ और अब फिर बार बार खड़ा हो रहा हूं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब हर वक्त ही आप खड़े हों तो मैं हर वक्त तो आप को नहीं बुला सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक दफा भी आप ने मुझे नहीं बुलाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बुलाया था आप को ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो मेरा प्रश्न था मेरे नाम पर लिखा हुआ था ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं आप की खिदमत में निवेदन करूंगा कि काम-रोको प्रस्ताव के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मंत्री 10 दिन में तैयार होते हैं या 5 दिन में । काम रोको प्रस्ताव उन परिस्थितियों का नतीजा है जिनका कि होना जरूरी हो जाता है कायदे कानून के तहत । इस वक्त न सिर्फ उड़ीसा बल्कि महाराष्ट्र आदि जगहों पर भी अकाल और भुखमरी के हालत पैदा हो रहे हैं और इस वक्त देश के कई भागों में जो हालात हैं उनके मद्देनजर यह काम-रोको प्रस्ताव ऐडमिट होने के सारे कायदे कानून व रीतियों को पूरा करता है । दूसरे काम-रोको प्रस्ताव में और आम बहस में बड़ा अन्तर है । काम-रोको प्रस्ताव लेने का मतलब होता है सरकार की नीतियों का असफल हो जाना तो मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर यह भुखमरी और अकाल को लेकर जो एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव बन सकता है और बनता है अगर उसको बहस में बदल दिया जायेगा तो वह एक गलत बात होगी और सरकार की कुरीति को उसके अन्दर शक्ति मिलेगी । इसलिए मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप यह काम-रोको प्रस्ताव की अनुमति दें । मैं आप से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि काम-रोको प्रस्ताव बेशक बड़ी जरूरी चीजों पर होता है बाकी जो चीज आपने कही :

Deteriorating conditions in Punjab and Rajasthan cannot form the subject-matter of any Adjournment Motion. Orissa is the main subject that is before us.

उस दिन हमने इस बात को कंसिडर किया और उस दिन फैसला किया कि यहां डिस्कशन होगा । अब हम एक दफे यह फैसला कर लें कि इस पर हाउस में डिस्कशन होगा तो फिर रूल्स के मुताबिक ऐडजोर्नमेंट मोशन फिर उस पर लाई नहीं करता (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे चलने भी देंगे । यह कायदे की बात है इसलिए ऐडजोर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता । अब रही उस पर डिस्कशन कराने की बात तो मैंने उनसे कहा है कि 11 तो अभी दूर है क्या उस से पहले यह बहस नहीं रक्खी जा सकती है तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप पहले भी रख सकते हैं लेकिन उस हालत में वही इनफौरमेशन वह दे सकेंगे जो कि आलरैडी उन्होंने दी हुई है और वह 11 मई को यह डिस्कशन रखने के लिए यह कारण दे रहे हैं कि मजीद वहां से इनफौरमेशन आ जाये, टीम जो गई है उसकी भी रिपोर्ट आ जाये और वह खुद भी जल्दी ही वहां स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए जा रहे हैं इसलिए अगर रुका जाता है तो उसमें हाउस का फायदा है क्योंकि मजीद इत्तिला आ सकेगी । अभी तक जो इनफौरमेशन वहां उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट से आई है उस से आप भी सैटिसफाइड नहीं हैं और हाउस भी सैटिसफाइड नहीं है, हाउस उस पर ऐतबार करना नहीं चाहता और हाउस ने मांग की हुई है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया अपनी इंडिपेंडेंट इनक्वायरी करे उन्होंने टीम भी भेजी है और खुद भी जा रहे हैं....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : चले जाना चाहिए था अब तक ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टीम तो भेजी है । अब मैं इस पर ऐडजोर्नमेंट मोशन को तो नहीं ले सकता इस पर पहले से डिस्कशन मुकर्रर है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट औफ़ आर्डर है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Before the 11th the Food Minister would also have visited the area. Is that the position? *(Interruptions.)*

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा नियम 56 के अधीन व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । वह इस तरीके से है :

"The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

अब 6 की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । 6 इस प्रकार है :

(vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;".

आप ने इस का जिक्र किया है । अब मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में चर्चा या बहस की बात होने से पहले ही एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव इसी विषय के सम्बन्ध में दिया गया था । आज का प्रस्ताव कोई नया नहीं है, बल्कि उसी के सिलसिले में दोबारा दिया गया है । इस लिए यह नियम लागू नहीं होता है कि चूंकि इस बारे में बहस होने वाली है, इस लिए काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को नहीं लिया जा सकता है । यह काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पहले ही यहां आया था और जब यहां पर इस के बारे में गर्म बहस हुई, तो कहा गया कि बहस होगी । मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि यह काम-रोको प्रस्ताव असफलता से सम्बन्ध रखता है ।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक वाक्य ही आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, जो कि कल के स्टेटसमैन में आया है । मौतों के बारे में मैं ने एक दफा सवाल उठाया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वाक्य का पायंट आफ़ आर्डर से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह एक छोटा सा वाक्य है, जिस को पढ़ कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं ।

मैं ने मौतों के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने के बारे में कहा था । आखिरकार अकाल और अभाव क्या है--स्टार्सिटी और फैमिन क्या है, क्या फर्क है ? चूंकि इस का सम्बन्ध मौतों से ही है, इस लिए मैं इस वाक्य की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पायंट आफ आर्डर से उस का क्या ताल्लुक है ? इस लिए मैं उस की इजाजत कैसे दे सकता हूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक सैकेंड से क्या होता है ? इस में लिखा है : "प्रीवियसली चौकीदार्ज यूज्ड टु..."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह वाक्य पायंट आफ आर्डर में नहीं आता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस का सम्बन्ध है । पहले चौकीदार मौत के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किया करते थे । बाद में कहा कहा गया कि गांव पंचायत वाले इकट्ठा करेंगे । गांव पंचायत वालों ने साफ इन्कार किया है कि वे मौत के आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं करेंगे । तो आखिरकार कौन करेगा ? अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी इसका महत्व माना गया था....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बार बार कह रहा हूं कि इस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । क्या वह मेरी बात बिलकुल नहीं मानेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अंग्रेजी के जमाने में मौत के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जाते थे । कैसे पता चलेगा कि अकाल है या अभाव है ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : देश में 4,22 लाख आदमी भुखमरी के शिकार हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं जानता कि मैं माननीय सदस्य को कैसे समझाऊं । मैंने बार बार उन को कहा है कि मैं ने उनका पायंट आफ आर्डर सुन लिया है, लेकिन वह दूसरी बातों को ला रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : इस का सम्बन्ध पायंट आफ आर्डर से है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है । मैंने माननीय सदस्य को नहीं बुलाया है । वह बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : काम-रोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में सात आठ दिन की मोहलत देने से काम-रोको प्रस्ताव का कोई अर्थ ही नहीं रहता है । वह संसदीय प्रणाली के खिलाफ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस दिन यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लिया गया था, उसी दिन यह फैसला हुआ था कि हम इस पर डिस्कशन करेंगे । इस लिए वह उसी दिन खत्म हो गया । अब एक नया एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का नोटिस आया है । चूंकि हम यह मुकर्रर कर चुके हैं कि इस बारे में बहस होनी है, इस लिए यह लाई नहीं करता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : इस की तारीख निश्चित नहीं हुई है । सिर्फ मन्जूर करना कोई मानी नहीं रखता है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम 22 तारीख को जावेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में तारीख का कोई मतलब नहीं है । इस में प्राबेबिलिटी भी इन्वोल्वड है, जब कि यहां तो सरटेन्टी है, क्योंकि हम ने फैसला किया है कि हम इस को डिस्कस करेंगे । इस लिए यह लाई नहीं करता है ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): So far as the hon. Member's point of order and your decision are concerned, it is now the property of the House....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । उन का नाम नहीं है ।

Shri Priya Gupta: I will obey your order, but that is not the procedure. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: There is a second adjournment motion from Shri Hem Barua and Shri Surendranath Dwivedy on the derailment of the 3 Up Assam Mail near Panikhaiti station on the Gauhati-Lumding section on the 30th April, 1966. There have been three cases and in that regard, of course, it is quite important. So far as the insecurity is concerned, that is continuing no doubt. Shri Hem Barua would kindly tell me in a few words what warrants this adjournment motion to be admitted.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have given a calling attention notice also.

Mr. Speaker: There are many calling attention notices.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This is a very serious matter and I am getting daily telegrams and letters from Assam. The people there tell me that there is no security in that State. What China and Pakistan wanted, that is, to create trouble in the strategic pockets of our country, has been materialised by their agents, the Naga hostiles, in that area. Our Government have also failed miserably. I have pointed out certain instances of their failure. The Home Ministry has failed in its duty. The first thing is, some incriminating documents were seized from some Naga underground....

Mr. Speaker: He may confine himself to this adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: I am coming to that, Sir. I was saying that some incriminating documents were captured from these Naga underground leaders at Jorhat on 7th March, 1966. They revealed certain things. They revealed a grand strategy of the Naga hostiles to disrupt the rail track in the Brahmaputra Valley within the month of April. Secondly, they disclosed the names of two persons. That came up before the House the other day. But the most striking part of this jeep episode in Jorhat is this. Those documents were seized from these Naga underground leaders. Then, what did our Government do? Our Government took photostat copies of those documents, and, after taking photostat copies of those documents, the original documents were returned to the Naga Underground Government.

An hon. Member: Are you sure?

Shri Hem Barua: I am sure; hundred per cent sure, and I know Shri Nanda who is a very honest man will agree that it is so. Now, what our Government, both at the Centre and at Shillong, have only the photostat copies and not the original documents, the original documents are safely with the Naga Federal Government at Chedima. Sir, you are very wise. May I know whether even in your wisdom....

Mr. Speaker: I do not claim that. He may change his opinion when I call him to order.

Shri Hem Barua: Even in your wisdom, Sir, have you ever come across an ideotic set of people like this anywhere? Why have they done it? It is because the Chief Minister of Assam, who happens to be a member of the so-called Nagaland Peace Mission, wanted these original documents to be given to the Naga underground Leaders, because he thought that if we keep these documents with us that might hamper the further progress of the talks that the hon. Prime Minister is having with the Naga underground leaders in Delhi. That is his apprehension. May I submit, in this connection, Sir, it is high time, in the interest of the nation, that Shri Nanda or Shrimati Indira Gandhi asks the Chief Minister of Assam either to withdraw from his membership of the Nagaland Peace Mission or withdraw from the Chief Ministership of Assam.

Mr. Speaker: He might conclude now.

Shri Hem Barua: I am concluding. As I have already told you, Sir, there is no sense of responsibility, and I am getting letters from people telling me that after disrupting the rail track in the Brahmaputra Valley they apprehend that the Naga hostiles would disrupt the National Highway in Assam. These are the two arteries of communication in Assam. At the same time, Sir, these people have started writing threatening letters. Even they have written a threatening letter to the Editor of *Assam Tribune*. May I just read out one sentence....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. These are things that are not relevant to the adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: But there is a very nice adjective given to Shri Nanda and that is why I was interested in reading it out.

Mr. Speaker: That is not needed.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever that may be, Sir, this is a fact that in the course of one month there have been as many as three accidents. In spite of the promise made by the hon. Prime Minister on the floor of this House no security has been ensured to the people living there or to the travelling public of Assam. There is loss of life and property also.

Mr. Speaker: He may resume his seat now. He has explained what he wanted to say about his adjournment motion. I will now ask the

hon. Minister to say what he has to say on this.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member first began with this derailment, with which, of course, the Ministry of Railways has information, and then he entered into a higher strata, about some letters being intercepted, photostat copies being taken of them, etc., which the House has already discussed. So far as this particular accident is concerned, it is one of the normal things which sometimes do happen in the railways. Because, they need not necessarily be connected.... (*Interruptions.*) I am still on my legs. This need not necessarily be connected with the first two explosions.

Shri Priya Gupta: What can it be then?

Shri S. K. Patil: This is a different type of thing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How does he know?

Shri S. K. Patil: Whether it is due to faulty arrangement of the wagons etc., is a matter under examination. I am merely pointing out the difference between the two—those which occurred on 20th and 23rd and the one of 30th. It is under investigation as to how this has happened. Because there is no loss of life, therefore, as I said, this cannot be compared with the other two.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the Home Minister making a statement?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Hem Barua: He should say something about it.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow some calling attention notices on this. There are 13 calling attention notices. I will allow them. Is the Minister prepared to answer them this evening?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I can do it just now.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, may I make a very very brief submission? I think after the explanation of Shri Patil, Shri Hem Barua has to wait till the investigations are finished with regard to the derailment. But there is another aspect in which this House, as you can rightly see, is interested and about which it is agitated and deeply concerned. I am glad that Shri Nanda is present on this occasion. We would like to know whether it is a fact that photostat copies of the incriminating documents were made and the originals returned. This also, I think, is a failure on the part of the Government and we can charge this Government with dereliction of duty. It will not do any good to Parliament—I will continue after the Secretary stops his whispering campaign—if on mere technical grounds, that two matters cannot be combined, you are going to disallow this. This will create a very bad precedent. I want to submit that Shri Nanda is called upon to make a statement, explaining the position of the Government. The whole House is very much agitated about it. When Shri Hem Barua first mentioned it, I was tempted to describe it as an allegation but, it seems to me, he has stated facts. If it is true, Shri Nanda is bound to give an explanation instead of taking shelter on the ground that the subject-matter is different. I hope, Sir, you will sustain my contention.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take that matter on an adjournment motion on derailment. When I have got a notice of an adjournment on a derailment, how can I take that up. However important and however serious it might be, hon. Members should realise that it cannot be raised in this

[Mr. Speaker]

manner; it can be raised in some other manner.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Cannot derailment be on account of lack of security measures?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. Now, would the Minister answer the Calling Attention motion in the afternoon today, after 5 O'Clock?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are prepared to answer it just now.

Mr. Speaker: It is already 12·45.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why could it not be kept pending until the Home Minister is in a position to tell us the position?

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, this morning I wrote a letter to you.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I have allowed him to make statement.

Shri Hem Barua: I said that it will be of great help if you would kindly ask the Home Minister to be present on the occasion. Now he is present here and he is a very nice person.

Mr. Speaker: I have to look into it whether it is necessary at this stage . . .

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with him that it is a very serious matter. So, I will take up this calling attention notice at 5 O'Clock today.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, you can take it up tomorrow. Otherwise, in the evening they will come with the statement that the investigation is not completed.

Mr. Speaker: Another calling attention notice tomorrow? I can take this one tomorrow if he wants.

Shri Hem Barua: The only thing is that I do not want the Minister to come at 5 o'clock and say that "the investigation is going on; I am not in a position to give the reason".

Mr. Speaker: If it is the desire that it should be taken up the day after, I have no objection.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Why are you blocking another calling attention notice day after tomorrow. The Minister is prepared to answer it now. The purpose of the calling attention notice is defeated if it is not taken up immediately; it should be answered immediately. When the Government is prepared to answer it immediately, I see absolutely no reason for its postponement.

Mr. Speaker: Even earlier I was rather inclined to take it up at 5 O'Clock today rather than the next day. So I would take it up at 5 O'Clock.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, I have got a small submission to make.

Mr. Speaker: No submission. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Second Amendment

Order, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 612, in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1966.

(ii) The Gram Zone (Movement Control) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 613 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6197/66].

REPORT OF THE MANAGING AGENCY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6198/66].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): If I am not mistaken, item No. 4 relates to the Report of the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee. Sir, you will remember that when some of the Members here raised in this House the question of the Finance Minister reviving or extending the term of the managing agency of some companies by 5, 10, or even 15 years and said that in view of the fact that the report of this Committee is awaited, you translated our view into action by asking the question whether the Minister will revise his decision, if necessary, after the submission of the report by the Committee. I want to know whether any decision has been taken to revise the earlier decision.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I may inform the House that when a question was asked of the Minister in charge about the extension of the managing agency of some companies, he said that he will look into those cases. So far as those extensions are concerned, we are looking into those cases. This report deals with the general question of managing agencies as such. So, in my submission, it is not connected with the other.

Mr. Speaker: He says that they are looking into the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He says that they are not connected with each other. May I submit . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has said that those cases are being looked into. What more should I ask him?

12.47 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

(i) MINUTES

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Nineteenth to Twenty-second sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

(ii) FOURTH REPORT

Shri Thirumala Rao: I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.47½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FIFTH, TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORTS

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(1) Twenty-fifth Report on the Kerala Premo Pipe Factory Limited, Trivandrum;

(2) Twenty-sixth Report on Traco Cable Company Limited, Ernakulam; and

(3) Twenty-seventh Report on Planning, Management and Administration of Kerala State Government Companies.

12.47½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Government assurances.

12.48 hrs.

RE. CENTENARY OF SHRI GOKHALE

Mr. Speaker: I have received intimation from the Home Minister that because of the centenary of Shri Gokhale, Government are observing 9th May as holiday and that all Government offices would be closed on that day. As it is, we are sitting on the 9th. Now, if it be the desire of the House that we should also observe that day as holiday, then we will have to sit on the 7th.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): How many such centenaries shall our House observe?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : ता० 18 को कीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: It is for the House to decide what it should do. Because all the offices of the Central Government observe it as holiday, I should bring it to the notice of the House. If it pleases the House . .

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Let us work on that day.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one alternative. We cannot lose a day. Independently of this holiday on the 9th, Shri Chagla has written to me that he has the Aligarh Muslim University Bill and, therefore, we should sit on the 7th also. I do not think we can do that, in addition to our sitting on the 9th. He says that we should sit on the 7th also.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ता० 7 को नहीं होना चाहिये ।

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): With great respect to the memory of Shri Gopala Krishna Gokhale, I do not think he would desire us not to work. I think we ought to work. All this business of not working because of somebody's centenary, somebody died or somebody was born,—I think he would be the first person to object to that.

Mr. Speaker: Then, is it the desire of the House that we should sit on the 9th?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I agree that these holidays need not be observed and work must be there on these days. But here we have observed holidays for the centenaries of very eminent men in this country and Shri Gokhale is one of the pioneers of parliamentary democracy in this country, who carried the torch of freedom in this country.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I am one with those who think that the time has come when we should evolve proper conventions as to how to honour the brave sons of ours who are no more. Shri Gokhale was so great that he might be the only Indian whom Gandhiji called his guru. So great was he and his contribution. Having accepted that so that none of us is misunderstood I may say that you and the Government must take a lead in evolving healthy and proper conventions for honouring the memory of great sons of India. A time may come when all the 365 days in the year are observed as holidays in memory of great sons of India, because this nation is going to produce and must produce great sons. We are second to none in having regard for him. I know his life. We are inspired by that, by the great noble honoured life of Gokhale.

But I am surprised that I get a letter just before I come that Government has decided to observe 9th in his memory and whether I will be a member of the committee. Just four days before they set up a committee: (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: It is not my business.

Shri Nath Pai: It is relevant because in that the question of this holiday has been raised. Is this the only way in which Government can honour great sons of India, just stopping work? I think the time has come when we must find something more constructive and befitting to honour them than suspending work. I hope, the Government will take a lead in this matter . (*Interruption*).

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I believe, Sir, that the ideas and sometimes which have been expressed here are certainly in harmony with the needs of the country, that is, we do more work and pay our homage to our great men in a suitable way. I think, some scheme should be worked out on that basis which can do adequate honour to our great men and yet enable the nation to move forward with production and work. As to this particular occasion, I would not be able to say anything except that some message has been sent as to what the intention was.

Mr. Speaker: Under these circumstances, when there is difference, I would rather stick to the old programme, whatever it is. If I were to have my say, certainly I would say that only Saturdays and Sundays should be holidays and there should be no further holidays. But it is for the Government to see.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir Sir, I wanted to say something on Government assurances.

Mr. Speaker: Now that is finished. I will give him some other opportunity on Friday.

FINANCE BILL, 1966—*contd.*

12.53 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Now the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri on the 29th April 1966, namely:—

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

Shri Lahtan Chaudhry may continue his speech.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): When will the hon. Minister be called?

Mr. Speaker: 5 hours and 35 minutes remain. It is 1 o'clock; so, it cannot be concluded today.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Sir, we want to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Minister like to reply today?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): On Thursday, if I could possibly do so.

Mr. Speaker: I was told that the Leader of the House said that it has to be passed by the House on the 5th.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: 5th will be all right. I will reply on the 5th.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri M. R. Masani: The time allotted for the clause-by-clause considerations and the third reading, 7½ hours, should not be reduced. If need be, we should sit longer.

Mr. Speaker: But what to do then? They should have the reply today then.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: In that case we will have to cut down the debate. I have listened to such momentous speeches. Let the speeches close today and I will reply on the 5th.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, I could not follow the programme. What is the programme?

Mr. Speaker: We will continue the discussion of this today and the Finance Minister will reply to the consideration debate on the 5th. Shri Lahtan Chaudhry.

श्री लहटन चौधरी (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण जन समुदाय और विशेष तौर पर खेतीहर मजदूरों की दशा के सम्बन्ध में उस रोज कह रहा था । मैंने कहा था कि सैंकिड एग्रिकलचरल लेबर इनक्वायरी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 1956-57 में 57.1 भूमिहीन खेतीहर मजदूर थे । 42.9 प्रतिशत बटाई दार या नाम मात्र की जमीन वाले थे। 73.4 परसेंट कैज्युअल लेबरर थे और वे 128 दिन वर्ष में बेकार रहते थे । मैं कुछ और आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं । 1950-51 में इसकी प्रथम रिपोर्ट पेश हुई थी अर्थात योजना शुरु होने से पहले । दूसरी जैसा मैंने कहा है 1956-57 में हुई यानी एक योजना बीत जाने के बाद आप देखें कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद इनकी दशा में क्या अन्तर पड़ा, उनके जीवन स्तर में क्या परिवर्तन हुआ । 1950-51 की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इनकी प्रतिवर्ष पारिवारिक आय 447 रुपये थी जोकि 1956-57 की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक घट कर 437 रुपये रह गई। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि उनकी पारिवारिक आय 10 रुपये घटी । प्रति-व्यक्ति आय जोकि 1950-51 में 104 रुपये थी वह 1956-57 में यानी पहले प्लान के बाद 99.4 रुपया रह गई । औसत दैनिक मजदूरी की दर 109 नए पैसे थी जो कि एक प्लान के बाद 96 नए पैसे हो गई । कहां बढोतरी हुई इसको भी आप सुन लीजिये । वर्ष में बेकारी जहां 90 दिन कैजुअल मेल लेबरर की थी वह बढ़कर 128 दिन की हो गई और अटैच्ड मेल लेबरर की बेकारी जहां 19 दिन की थी वह बढ़कर 68 दिन की हो गई । कर्ज प्रति परिवार जो 105 रुपया था वह बढ़ कर 138 रुपया हो गया और कर्जदार परिवार जो 44.5 प्रतिशत थे वे बढ़ कर 63.9 प्रतिशत हो गए ।

अब आप यह देखें कि कर्ज देने में सरकार का कितना योग रहा, किस हद तक सरकार ने उन गरीबों की मदद की । 138 रुपया जो वर्ष में कर्ज लेना पड़ा, उसमें 136 रुपया वह बनिये से या महाजन से लेता रहा है और दो रुपये ही उसे कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी से मिला । 1950-51 में एक रुपया मिलता था जो कि 1956-57 में बढ़ कर दो रुपया हो गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी अवस्था में इस निष्प्राण और शोषित जन समुदाय से क्या आशा आप कर सकते हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो मैंने 1956-57 की दशा की बात कही है । लेकिन आज उनकी हालत क्या है, क्या कोई उसकी अवस्था में सुधार हुआ है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि थोड़े से चरखे और करघे की बात तो जरूर हुई है गांवों में लेकिन उसने उसकी समस्या को शतांश भी नहीं छुआ है । जो समस्या उसकी थी वह ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है । बल्कि उन लोगों में अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ती जा रही है । और अवस्था बिगड़ती जा रही है । अभी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है उस में उसने जो कुछ कहा है उससे इस बात का स्पष्ट प्रमाण मिल जाता है । उसने कहा है कि इस दिशा में हमने पिछले अठारह वर्षों में कुछ भी नहीं किया है । मैं एक ही लाइन उस रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ देता हूं :—

"It is evident that the efforts so far made have been far from adequate to make any impression on the problems of rural employment."

यह तो जनरल रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट की बात है। अब आप स्वयं सोच सकते है कि उन बेचारों की क्या हालत होगी जो खेतीहर मजदूर हैं जिनकी दशा देहातों में भी सबसे निम्न और गिरी हुई है। हाल ही में फैनर ब्रोकवे आए थे हमारे देश में। वह हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत बड़े दोस्त है। 38 बरस पहले के और आज के देहाती जीवन स्तर का जो उन्होंने चित्र दिया है, उसको मैं उनके ही शब्दों में आपको पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं:—

"My impression is that poverty in the villages remains much as it was (अर्थात् 38 वर्ष पहले) Industrialisation is a priority to attain wealth, but India's standard of life will not be raised until that wealth can be utilised to lift the millions of villagers, who still remain on a subsistence level of existence."

इस तरह श्री ब्रोकवे के मुताबिक 38 बरस पहले जो उनकी अवस्था थी आज भी वही अवस्था मौजूद है। ऐसे लोगों से हम क्या उम्मीद कर सकते है। जिन के बच्चों को आज भी बिना दवाई के मरना पड़ता है, उन से क्या आशा की जा सकती है? हमारे देश में बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल खुले हैं। लेकिन उनके लिए क्या हुआ है? ब्लाक्स में तो उनको एक शीशी दवा भी नही मिलती है। देश में बहुतेरे कालेज विश्वविद्यालय और स्कूल खुले है, लेकिन उनके बच्चे पढ़ने के बजाय, स्कूलों और कालेजों का मुह देखने के बजाय बकरियां चराते हैं। उनके दादा भी बकरियां चराते थे, बाप ने भी बकरियां चराई थी, उसने खुद भी बकरियां चराई है और उसके बच्चे भी बकरियां चराते है और पता नही कितना आगे तक उनको बकरियां चरानी पड़ेंगी। जो बच्चे पढ़ते है क्या आपने यह देखने की कोशिश की है कि उन में से कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे खेतीहर मजदूरों के है? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सात करोड़ बच्चे स्कूल जाते है। क्या आपने यह देखने की कोशिश की है कि उनके कितने बच्चे इस में से स्कूल जाते हैं, कितने प्रतिशत को हमने छुआ है? और वह बेचारे मजदूर। खुद! वह नंगा भूखा, निःसहाय और निरुपाय आज भी गुलामी कर रहा है उसकी जिस की जमीन पर बसा हुआ है। आज हमने उसे इतनी जमीन भी नही दी है कि वह उस पर बस सके, जिसे वह अपना कह सके। इस धरती पर जैसे ही वह आया वैसे ही उसने जीवन बिताया—नंगा, भूखा बिन घरबार का, बिना जमीन का और वैसा ही चल बसा। इस धरती पर उसका अपना कहने योग्य कुछ भी नही रहा, पृष्ठों से, मदा से—युगों से। यह भी हालत आज हम ने पैदा नही की है कि वह बेचारा समझ सके कि इस देश में हमारा भी कुछ है। जो दस ऐसा है, जिस देश में 12 या 14 करोड़ आदमी इस तरह से मरने वाले है, उन को निकम्मा कहा जा सकता है, मुर्दा कहा जा सकता है, उन से देश क्या उम्मीद कर सकता है। उन से देश क्या सोच सकता है कि वह क्या कंट्रिब्यूशन करेंगे देश के लिये।

13 hrs.

हम उन लोगों की उपेक्षा क्यों कर रहे है। इस लिये कि वह संगठित नहीं है, उन के मुह के अन्दर आवाज नहीं है, इस लिये कि इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर जैसा उस का कोई आर्गेनाइजेशन नहीं है। यह बात सच है कि इसी लिये उस की उपेक्षा कर रहे है। हम ने देखा है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की बड़ी रिपोर्ट निकलती है उद्योग मजदूरों के लिए लेकिन इन बेचारों के सम्बन्ध में हम क्या कर रहे है और क्या नहीं इसका कोई जिक्र कभी कोई सरकारी रिपोर्ट नही करती। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि यह एक चेतावनी है देश के लिये। इस देश की इतनी पढ़ी पापुलेशन इस तरह से सड़ी हुई, गली हुई रहे, तो यह देश कभी भी उन्नति नही कर सकता। अब बहुत हो चुका है। अगर उस अग को और ज्यादा निराश होने दिया जायेगा तो जिस रोज उस की निराशा की पराकाष्ठा आयेगी, रोते रोते जिस रोज उस की आख के आसू सूख जायेंगे,

[श्री लहटन चौधरी]

उसी दिन हिन्दुस्तान की आशा लता भी सूख जायेगी, हिन्दुस्तान का भाग्य सूर्य डूब जायेगा इस देश के 13 करोड़ आदमी जिस रोज निराशा की पराकाष्ठा पर पहुंच जायेंगे उस दिन हिन्दुस्तान ठहर नहीं सकता। अभी भी मौका है कि उस में आशा जागृत की जाये, अभी भी मौका है जब उस के लिये कुछ किया जाये, और इस लिये मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि वह कुछ कदम उठाये जिस से इस देश में उन के जीवन में कुछ हो सके।

सब से पहले तो मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर जो इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर और इस लेबर को एक साथ लगा दिया गया है, उस को अलग किया जाये, इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर और इस लेबर को पृथक-पृथक मिनिस्टर के मातहत देकर अलग विभाग रक्खा जाये और इस बात पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये कि उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या हो रहा है क्या नहीं। नहीं तो इस से कुछ भी नहीं होने वाला है कि खामख्वाह कभी-कभी एक आध सवाल का जवाब मात्र देने के लिये इसकी गिनती भी लेबर विभाग में कर ली जाये और फिर इसके लिए कुछ सोचा न जाये। फिर सरकार या मिनिस्ट्री को कोई सरोकार इनके भविष्य या जीवन स्तर के लिए नहीं रह जाये।

आज हम देश की खेती को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं कैसे बढ़ेगी खेती? आज बैल होता है एक तरफ और मजदूर होता है दूसरी तरफ। बैल के रहने के लिये हम प्रबन्ध करते हैं, उस के खाने की हम चिन्ता करते है, उस का घर चुए नहीं, वह बरसात में भीगे नहीं, इस का हम प्रबन्ध करते हैं। लेकिन मजदूरों के लिये, उस ने रात खाना खाया या नहीं, कल आयेगा या नहीं, इस की कोई चिन्ता हमें नहीं है। चिन्ता केवल इस की है कि वह हमारा काम पूरा करता है या नहीं और उस के काम के बल पर हम देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। उन्हीं मजदूरों के मत्थे हम हिन्दुस्तान की खेती बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आप खूब खाद बढ़ा लीजिये, खूब पानी बढ़ा लीजिये, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर जिस वक्त तक सन्तुष्ट नहीं होंगे, खेती नहीं बढ़ सकती है, और आप का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इस लिये आप ऐसी कोशिश कीजिये कि अगली दो पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत यह दशा पैदा हो सके कि जीवन की जो मूलभूत आवश्यकतायें हैं उन की पूर्ति हो और अपनी कहने के लिये जमीन और रहने के लिये मकान का प्रबन्ध जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाये। यह बात चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अनिवार्यतः होनी चाहिये। साथ ही साथ उस को खेती बाड़ी के लिये भी जमीन मिलनी चाहिये। इन समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, तभी और एकमात्र तभी देश के इस बड़े वर्ग में आशा जगेगी और देश का भाग्य भी चमकेगा। इस से अधिक मैं इस सम्बन्ध में और नहीं कहना चाहता।

इस के बाद मैं बिहार की खाद्य समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। अभी बिहार के खाद्य मंत्री ने हम तमाम सदस्यों के पास एक पत्र भेजा है जिसमें बताया गया है कि सन् 1965 में जो चावल की उपज बिहार में हुई थी उससे 7 लाख 43 हजार मीट्रिक टन कम उपज इस बार सन् 1966 में हुई है। उतनी उपज के बाद भी सन् 1965 में बिहार में जो कुछ हुआ वह हम सभी जानते हैं यह हाउस भी जानता है। किस तरह की भुखमरी की अवस्था पैदा हुई थी, यह सभी हम सब जानते हैं और आज जब 7 लाख 43 हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल की कम उपज हुई है, तब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यहां से जो कुछ भी गेहूं दिया है उसको भी आप देखिये। सन् 1964 में उसने दिया 7 लाख 65 हजार मीट्रिक टन, 1965 में दिया 7 लाख 6 हजार मीट्रिक टन, लेकिन अभी तक के चार महीनों में दिया है केवल 1 लाख 95 हजार

मीट्रिक टन । अगर यही औसत जारी रही तो केवल 6 लाख मीट्रिक टन तक ही दिया जा सकेगा जबकि पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा 7 लाख 43 हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल कम पैदा हुआ है । जहां तक भावों का सवाल है, 40 प्रतिशत चावल का भाव 65 से बढ़ गये हैं । लास्ट इअर मार्च में जो भाव था और इस साल मार्च में जो भाव रहा उसमें 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि रही । मैं खाद्य मन्त्री का ध्यान खास तौर पर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस समस्या की ओर मुस्तैदी से विचार करें वह इसकी उपेक्षा नहीं करें । आज जहां सब जगह भुखमरी चल रही है, बिहार में भी इस साल भुखमरी की अवस्था हो जायेगी, अगर तुरन्त इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । इसके लिये जो मांग बिहार सरकार ने की है, उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । उन्होंने कम से कम 13 लाख 48 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं मांगा है और कम से कम 1 लाख 20 हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल मांगा है । इसकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिये । इस समय राज्यों के गोदामों में 31 हजार 697 मीट्रिक टन अनाज है और सेण्टर के गोदामों में । लाख 09 हजार, 855 मीट्रिक टन अनाज है । जल्दी ही बाढ़ आने वाली है । बिहार में जिस वक्त जबर्दस्त बाढ़ आती है उस वक्त सारा कम्युनिकेशन बन्द हो जाता है । अगर तुरन्त अपेक्षित सुविधा उसको नहीं दी गई तो बड़ी तबाही मचेगी और दूसरे इलाकों या दूसरे राज्यों में जिस तकलीफ को भुगतना पड़ा है, शायद वही वहां भी सुनने में आयेगी । अतः यह स्थिति नहीं आवे, यह प्रयास तुरन्त किया जाना आवश्यक है ।

मैं एक और बात की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करके बैठ जाऊंगा । अब तक उत्तर बिहार का कोसी इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ रहा है । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में और उनकी कृपा के कारण कोसी नदी बांधी गई पचास वर्ष से जो उस की विकृत अवस्था हो रही थी उस में कुछ सुधार हुआ और उम्मीद है कि भविष्य में उक्त क्षेत्र काफी अन्न सम्पन्न हो सकेगा । लेकिन उस इलाके के लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उसके विकास के लिये एक इंटेग्रेटेड प्लैन बनाया जाये । वह अन्न का भण्डार होने जा रहा है न केवल बिहार के लिये बल्कि उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के साथ-साथ हम दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी शायद दे सकेंगे । लेकिन हम इसका फायदा तभी उठा सकेंगे जब कम्युनिकेशन्स, इण्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन, ऐग्रो इण्डस्ट्रीज इन सब को मिला कर हम इंटेग्रेटेड तौर पर उस क्षेत्र को विकसित करवाने की कोशिश करें । इस तरह से ही हम कामयाब हो सकेंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में केवल स्टेट्स पर ही चीजों को नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये । इन बातों में सेण्टर का भी हिस्सा होना चाहिये । वह जूट का बहुत बड़ा एरिया है । हमारे देश में जितना भी जूट पैदा होता है शायद उसका दसवां हिस्सा वहां से उपजता है और उससे आप बहुत बड़ा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाते हैं । उस फारेन एक्सचेंज का कुछ हिस्सा उस क्षेत्र के डेवेलपमेंट में जाना चाहिये । इस तरह मैं सेण्टर का ध्यान खास तौर से आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं ।

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the very limited time at my disposal, I would like to concentrate only on one aspect of this Budget. My colleague, Mr. Dandeker, has already drawn the attention of the House to the tremendous proportion of the social dividend that this Budget seeks to divert from the pockets of the people to the Treasury of the Government.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

The thing I am concerned with is the extent to which, as a consequence, this Budget seeks to dump on the shoulders of the foreigner the greater part of the entire burden of development of this country. In gross terms, India is asking for 75 per cent more economic aid for the Fourth Five Year Plan than it did for the Third. What is interesting is that the share of the United States and the World Bank in the totality of economic aid is to go up, if the Government's wishes are responded to, from 2/3 to 3/4ths of the total.

Prof. Shenoy, one of our most able economists, has calculated that if the aid received is valued, as it should be, in terms of the real conversion value of the rupee which is today 9 rupees to the dollar, then the support that this Budget demands from foreign aid is around 2/3rds of the capital outlay for the year and about 1/3rd of the total budgetary disbursements. Prof. Shenoy goes on to make a remark, which is startling, that "except for a year or so in the case of one or two countries, at no time of the post-war reconstruction phase did any of the Marshall Aid countries receive aid in such massive proportions". As has been said, Sir, it is a shame, it is scandalous, that we should be that dependent on the crutches of foreign aid.

Let us make it clear that we on this side of the benches are not against international co-operation and acceptance of foreign capital. Far from it, Sir, we are very much for it. But we are against excessive dependence on Government-to-Government loans. We look upon the Government-to-Government loans as a drug, if not a poison, a drug that has to be taken in very small quantities and for very specific purposes, while we look upon equity capital as vitamins, as nutrition, as something that can be taken in as large proportions as possible with benefit to the body politic. We think that the Government-to-Government loans are only valid and legitimate if given for infra-structure purposes, for limited purposes like education, irrigation, power, transportation, communications but nothing else.

13·12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are three reasons why Government-to-Government loans, which our Government is pursuing today in Washington and New York, are bad for this country. It is a fallacy first of all to suggest, as was done the other day in a press communique arising out of the Prime Minister's discussions with industrialists, that loans are cheaper than equity capital. Nothing of the kind. The mere fact that loans are available at a lower rate of interest does not make them cheaper. In deciding what is cheap or expensive, it is the rate of return you get on that capital which is more important. The fact is that the Government cannot use these loans or capital remuneratively, and in fact this Government has not done so over the last several years. We know of the colossal misdirection of resources specially in the State sector, which has been taking place during the Second and the Third Plan.

Let me give just one example, the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi.

With a capital of Rs. 176 crores invested in that plant, the output is a miserable Rs. 3.62 crores per annum. In other words, the return on capital is in the ratio of 1:47. In the Heavy Engineering Industry, the normal return should be in the ratio of 1:1.

The Heavy Engineering Corporation is not giving a return more than 1|47th of what a normal productive plant in that industry should be giving. This is how we have been using our foreign add until now. Yet we have the effrontery to ask the country to accept more and others to give more.

The latest example of this kind of criminal waste is Bokaro. We are told that it would be ungracious to the poor dear Russians to reject that offer, so let us foot the bill at the expense of the poor taxpayer! This is one reason why foreign loans are bad.

The second reason is that the Government-to-Government loans come at our risk. However, badly our Government invested this money, India has to repay the capital and interest. This is not so when the private capital comes in. When a private investor comes to invest his money, he comes at his own risk. If he makes profit, he can take his profit back. If he makes a loss, he leaves the money in this country and goes back empty-handed. The Government and this country have not to pay for his failure.

A third consideration is the political strings that Government-to-Government loans have; they are full of implications of a political nature. This is not just hindsight on our past. In the Election Manifesto of my Party published in 1962, we had said this on this subject.

"The Congress Party's pattern of planning is based on extensive foreign aid that hangs on the slender thread of international peace which may snap any day. The Swatantra Party is totally opposed to the policy of huge foreign debts being incurred without any plan or prospect of adequate exports to enable India to discharge these obligations. The Party will endeavour its best to halt this grievous programme without damage to the national reputation. The Party will support and encourage the flow of foreign capital into private enterprises in India which would contribute to rapid industrial progress."

As I said, ours is not mere hindsight. We were prophetic in a sense. Last year, in August-September, what we foretold, that this foreign aid would dry up as soon as war took place, actually happened. Today, our Planning Minister is there in Washington pleading that the suspended aid should be revived. We think that this is altogether undesirable from the point of view of the country.

Therefore we come to this conclusion that, unless this Government's policies, which we have been fighting for six years, are radically changed, the effect of any more international assistance in Governmental loans will be to bolster the rotten planning and the bad economic policies of this Government and, as Rajaji has rightly pointed out, to give this mis-Government, for that is what it is, another lease of life by propping it with political support and thus interfering in our internal affairs.

Now, people will ask, is there not a change for the better? Is there not a more pragmatic approach to these questions? Is not the Government under pressure from the World Bank, change its policies? It is true that recent statements of the Prime Minister have shown a fresh and pragmatic approach. In her 'person to person' broadcast, for instance, she said that socialism should not be "a book of words nor a bundle of high-sounding promises." I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on this unintended but very accurate description of the policies of the Governments of the two Prime Ministers who preceded her!

In her reply to her critics in her Servants of the People society speech

[Shri M. R. Masani]

on April 30, there are many encouraging things. Encouraging in particular is her reference to the successful recovery of Germany and Japan with the help of U.S. aid. We have always said these two countries should have been our example, not the wretched Soviet Union. They are a model to this country.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): East Germany or West Germany?

Shri M. R. Masani: West Germany. It is obvious. I am very grateful to my hon. friend for making it clear.

Then she went on to say that "this is a changing world where new problems keep cropping up and these have to be solved in a new way." She has also stated that "policies are not a stone edict which cannot be changed. Policies are there to serve the people. If they do not do good to the people, we shall change them." And finally she stated that "Government rules and regulations cannot change the ills of the country. It is the people who can do it." An excellent sentiment. This sentiment might well have been picked from the Manifesto of my Party.

I want to assure the hon. Prime Minister that if she pursues this pragmatic, fresh line of thought, the younger people throughout the country will rally behind her and the whole country will support her.

Unfortunately, the one party from which she has not got any support is her own Party and her own Government. It is perhaps natural that the two former Ministers who were removed from office for improper behaviour or unfitness to hold office by their own Prime Minister, who was a personal friend of both of them, should lead the attack on the Prime Minister with the ridiculous idea that the Government is out to sell the country. This is not unexpected from two Communist fellow-travellers of their ilk. What is surprising is that so many good members of the Congress Party have not come forward to say a word in contradiction.

For instance, Mr. Krishna Menon spoke with a jibe and a jeer about that great and friendly country, Brazil, three times as big as our country. While he was making that cheap jibe here, the Brazilian Ambassador in India announced at the same time that his country was in a position to give us a free gift of 500 tons of rice to help our country out of the mess to which this Government has brought us. Though it is a small gift, they are in a position to give, and we have to accept it. That is the main point. It is hardly a country at which a finger can be pointed.

No doubt, Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Menon would want us to follow the example of Nkrumah and Sukarno, two gentlemen very much of the same kidney, who in their own countries they have been thrown out of power or in the process of being thrown out of power. Any day Brazil is a better example than the Ghana and Indonesia of Nkrumah and Sukarno, which they would want this country to emulate.

But what is amazing is that, apart from the Prime Minister there has been no fighting response from any member of this Government or any member of this party. On the contrary, there are apologetic noises, and the Government is entirely on the defensive. Recently, Cabinet Ministers have one after another made these apologetic statements. Let me give some examples.

Shri T. N. Singh wants to reopen the 'turn-key' job given to the British Consortium for the expansion of Durgapur by his predecessor, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, and on May 1, he publicly criticised the cry for the liberalisation of import policy. The Finance Minister, I am sorry to say, on Febraury 27, was extremely weak and apologetic in replying to an attack from certain quarters about foreign

capital coming into India He sounded as if it was some kind of necessary evil which had to be tolerated to the minimum extent instead of something which we want desperately and which was not coming but which would come in if we go out and get into this country. Shri D. Sanjivayya echoed Mr. Barve; both of them said on the 27th April that there had been overreadiness to enter into collaboration agreements and from now on these must be more rigidly screened. And finally we are told that the Industrial Policy Resolution needs no revision. All this is the old autarchic brand of thinking of the Second and Third Plans. I fail to see any new leadership, any new thinking in this Government, with the exception of the Prime Minister.

The fact is that a drastic change in overall policy is necessary if India is to survive, and this needs to be frankly admitted. Let me quote a sentence from Shri Mulgaonkar's article in The Hindustan Times of April 27 to show that we are not the only people who notice this cowardly apologetic attitude on the part of this Government in the face of the challenge from the crypto-Communists and Communists. He wrote:

> "The challenge of the Malaviyas is easy to meet on the facts. And that is exactly how it is not being met. The Government, far too often, gives the impression of being on the defensive, of denying that a change is sought, of laboriously searching for loopholes in the wording of past policy declarations to justify what it knows to be compelling reasons to alter course it total bankrutcy is to be avoided.".

I must regretfully say that I see no indication that Mr. Mulgaonkar's good advice is going to be taken.

On the contrary, I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a UNI Report on May 1, which said bluntly that the proposed Indo-US Educational Foundation was not likely to be formed in the foreseeable future, according to authoritative indications.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Shame!

Shri M. R. Masani: I am not prepared to accept the truth of this report, but the fact remains that for three days it has not been contradicted. I hope that the Finance Minister, when he speaks this evening or on Thursday, will say that this is not true. But if it is not contradicted, then we shall be entitled to assume that this Government, which was trying to do a most harmless and innocent act, has been stampeded and pressurised by the cryto-Communist lobby in its own rank into a cowardly surrender and a scuttle of that policy.

Let us assume, Sir, that even if foreign loans are undesirable in a big way, we are in such a plight today that this Government had to send my friend Shri Asoka Mehta on what may be called a fire-brigade operation. Let us assume that that may be justifiable as a short-term expedient. But what is the way they are going about? Our needs are urgent. The essential supplies for industries are running out. If they are not available in the next few months the wheels of our enterprises will grind to a stop. But the Government is so handling this matter that the outlook is that there will be no decision by the Consortium till October, and after the Consortium makes its recommendation, the US Congress will be asked to consider what appropriations to make. For the six months' delay which will thus take place, we should have nobody to thank but our own Government.

I feel that the Prime Minister's mission to Washington was sadly misconceived. I would like to compliment her on the grace and the charm with which she behaved, the dignity which she showed and the hearts that she won. That was a very good thing, and we were all very happy. But between establishing an intellectual rapport and getting the

[Shri M. R. Masani]

assistance that this country needs there is a great difference. Fair words, it has been said, butter no parsnips. She, unfortunately, announced before she went there that she did not want to talk business or to ask for aid, and President Lyndon Johnson took her at her word, quite rightly and naturally, from his point of view, although it does not suit us. He took her at her word and said 'Fine, in that case, please send someone to talk to the World Bank', or in American parlance, he passed the buck, and he was perfectly entitled to, because we gave him the opportunity.

I think the Prime Minister should have gone properly equipped with the necessary people, accompanied by my friend, the Finance Minister, to talk business with the American Government and come back with some concrete proposition. When Mr. Macmillan or Mr. Wilson or Gen DeGaulle cross the Atlantic, they do not go just to establish a *rapport*. When Dr. Erhard goes from Germany, he goes to discuss hard concrete business, and he comes back and reports to his people what he has brought back. I think that, if the Prime Minister had done that, she could certainly have got very good dividends.

And now, what happens is that this Government can find no more suitable person to send to negotiate this very delicate business than the author of that egregious Saugar speech, with its many follies and its howlers. Was that the best person for this Government to send in order to inspire confidence in the economic realism of this country?

Shri N. Dandeker: No.

Shri M. R. Masani: And what does he do? On April 21, in *The Indian Express*, he is quoted as saying:

> "I have not travelled 10,000 miles in order to discuss the exchange value of my currency. ....What we do with our rupee is a matter for the Government of India to decide. We shall not discuss it with anybody...."

What impertinence! You ask people to take a rupee and say 'This is 20 cents; give us 20 cents worth of goods', and they say to you 'But this is not 20 cents; your paper rupee is worth only 10 cents'. Therefore, let us discuss what is to be done about the fact that you have by your inflationary policies brought your rupee to half its value. You can answer them; you can say 'We do not believe in devaluation', nor do we. But you cannot say that you will not discuss it. The value of the rupee, like the value of the rouble or the pound, is a matter of international concern. When you do international business and try to sell your rupee and get goods in return or other currency in return, then it is everyone's business, particularly that of the World Bank, to say that your rupee is not worth what you pretend. And to sent a person who makes this kind of egregious remark, which must have made a painful impression anywhere outside this country, except amongst these limited ranks, is something that is a matter for worry. In other words, this Government is following a policy which has been well described by a journal as a "combination of subservience and bluff". This is not the kind of policy that is going to win the regard or the friendship or the help of the world. It makes such a painful impression in India that one can only wonder what kind of impression this Government is making abroad.

Therefore, Sir, the point is this. This budget has thrown the greater part of the burden of the development of this country on foreign shoulders. Instead of going out for foreign capital, which would be productive, they want to go in for more and more Government-to-Government loans, thus mortgaging further the economic future of this country. And they are going about it in a most inept way.

I frankly do not see any hope for this country unless another Government, which is more pragmatic, which is more open-minded and which is less doctrinaire, can take its place and face the world on more equal terms.

Shri Hajarnavis (Bhandara): It is four months since the Finance Minister took over charge of the financial affairs of this country. Twice during his tenure he has brought forward proposals which are new and welcome. The first was when immediately after he took over as the Finance Minister, where relief was needed, he had afforded relief, which was small but certainly welcome. Secondly during the last eight weeks, we have been considering this budget, he has lost no time and he has made some further improvements in the budget, which, of course, I would again say, are not enough. And that is as it should be. He knows:

अजरामरत्वात् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थंच साधयेत् ।
गृहीत इव केशेषु मृत्युना धर्ममाचरेत् ।।

The clan of Finance Ministers is not noted for political longevity. Therefore, writ large on the portals or in the hearts of every Finance Minister must be the words 'Now or Never'. I am glad that he has used his brief tenure to make what I have said to be some healthy changes, though small.

The first one, of course, is that by which he has raised the exemption limit for the individual and the Hindu Undivided Family. But there the exemption to Hindu undivided family, if I may say so, lacks the basis of logic. According to the very definition in the Act, there must be in each HUF at least two adults capable of partition. If, therefore, he has allowed Rs. 4,000 as the exemption limit for the individual, then logic and justice would demand that the HUF exemption limit should at least be set at Rs. 8,000. I hope he will take the opportunity when we reach the clause by clause consideration stage to get rid of this lacuna and complete illogicality in the Bill.

The second thing, which again is welcome, is a relief given to the lower middle class, which was due to them and which he has given by the necessary amendment for deductions for what is called the Pure Endowment Assurance policies. Everybody buys an insurance policy to make a provision for his old age. The main attraction is that he might get a deduction in his tax liability. Reports about decisions in courts disclosed that policies in this form would not qualify for exemption. I am very happy that the Finance Minister has lost no time whatsoever in coming forward with the necessary amendment so that all insurance policies, whatever their form, would certainly be entitled to exemption, I will revert to this at a later stage.

The third is a small thing. It is the allowance to be made to investment companies. Courts have held that investment companies were liable to be taxed, though they were investment companies, on account of the trade which might be an insignificant part of their activity; if they actually carried on the business activity, they were liable to be taxed under what previously was sec. 10. Now the corollary, logic and justic of it would demand that if these investment companies carried on activities which otherwise will qualify for investment, that is to say if they carry on the approved industrial activities, they should also be exempted from penal taxation. That, again, is a good addition, a logical addition, to the statute-book, a relief to which the investment companies are entitled.

But the main point which has struck me in the amendments which he has brought forward, for which, I think, the Finance Minister is entitled to e

[Shri M. R. Masani]

great deal of credit, is the simplification which he has effected within this short time in the annuity scheme. It does look ominous that the word 'penal' occurred more than once. This word has emotive overtones which conjures up images of repeated hearings before the income tax officer in which large fines are imposed. I would beseech the Finance Minister through you to consider whether the word 'penal' ought not to be replaced by the words 'additional taxation'. Why I say this is that what is called the penal tax or the additional tax is so small that any income tax adviser would tell an assessee who makes an income above Rs. 60,000—70,000, 'Pay the additional tax, penal tax; do not pay the annuity at all'. But it certainly is of great advantage to incomes which are upto Rs. 50,000—60 000. What was necessary was to simplify the administration of the measure; and that is what has been done in a large measure.

I was very happy to read this memorandum which shares the characteristics of the speech which the Finance Minister delivered in introducing the budget proposals because the speech was lucid and was also couched in simple terms. I do not know why the language of High Finance must read as if it was the language of an esoteric cult. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to follow this up by a small brochure bringing out the advantages of the annuity scheme. It certainly is a great relief to middle class assessees. A sizeable taxable income of his is paid back to him by way of instalments. Of course, it is added to his annual income so that in the higher regions, the relief is not very noticeable, but it certainly is substantial in the middle class group. What I would suggest to the Finance Minister is that he might consider bringing out in each regional language a brochure explaining the annuity scheme to the various assessees so that, I am quite sure, if there is a lingering prejudice or doubt which exists about this scheme, it shall certainly be removed, and the scheme will get the credit it deserves.

So far the bouquets. Now I intend to heave a brick at the Finance Minister, and I am afraid it is a very large one.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Do it gently.

Shri Hajaranavis: That concerns the provision relating to surcharge There is no justification whatsoever for the surcharge provision. If it is the claim of revenue that they have given relief on the one hand, they have reduced the level of taxation, where is the justification for the surcharge? Reading the two speechs of the Finance Minister, first at the beginning and one now, I have found nothing which would show that he has not taken away by one hand what he has given with the other.

But there are very serious implications of this surcharge so far as the distribution of income-tax to the States is concerned. The House is aware that under art. 270 there is a provision for a divisible pool of income tax. That has to be divided in accordance with the recommendations made by the Finance Commission which are embodied in the Presidential Order. There have been, I think, four Finance Commissions so far. The first one started with 55 per cent as the percentage out of the divisible pool which should be distributed to the States. From 55, it went to 60 and from that to 66-2/3; now it has gone up to 75 per cent.

What has happened? When the States cast their budgets and project their own financial schemes, they have a right to assume that what they get under these awards will substantially be the same, in any case there will be no drastic reduction. What happened in 1959 was that when we went over from income tax to corporation tax,

when we gave up the system of what is called grossing up, when sec. 16(2) of the Income-tax Act was removed, the income tax paid by the company was no longer included in the dividend; and the whole of what the company paid became corporation tax. The result of this was that the share which was distributed to the States was substantially reduced without any compensation whatsoever to the States. Now certainly the States were entitled to complain, 'For five years we were entitled to a certain sum, X, and if at all we could expect a change, it should be in the upward direction'. Yet, what was found as a result of the process of simplification was that actually the share due to the States, because of the reduction in the amount of the divisible pool, was reduced. I would beg of the Finance Minister to consider whether the Reserve Bank is justified under these circumstances in complaining that the States have not been able to make up their overdrafts. How can they make up their overdrafts when what they legitimately expected, what was given to them under the Finance Commission, was suddenly taken away from them, whether intended or unintended as a result of the change in the taxation structure of the corporations? That was one.

The second is the addition that is being made to the Central finances, the Central exchequer, the Central fisc, by way of surcharge. Surcharge is governed by article 270. The tax is the same, the tax base is the same, the persons are the same, yet, what happens is that in one case it is called surcharge and in another case it is called a tax. If you call it a surcharge, then it does not remain divisible. The 10 per cent surcharge would amount to about Rs. 60 crores of revenue out of the same taxable base which would pertain to the State divisible pool, and yet, because it is called a surcharge, it is being retained by the Centre.

I wonder whether my figures are correct, the Finance Minister may correct me if they are wrong. At present the field of the Corporation tax is about Rs. 350 crores, and that which is not so is about Rs. 250 crores. The whole of this Rs. 350 crores now belongs to the Centre, and whatever division is to be made among the States is out of Rs. 250 crores. When there is an addition of about Rs. 60 crores to the Centre in the guise of a surcharge, nothing of it goes to the States. The States could rightly complain, I submit they would have a just grievance if they say, that while they are being loaded with more and more welfare activities, they are deprived of their legitimate share of revenues. It is they who have got to find money for education, for building roads, for salaries to the teachers. In every way, the first impact of all welfare activities, of administration, of law and order, falls upon the States, and yet you are taking away from them under the guise of either surcharge or simplifying taxation, the revenues which rightfully belong to them, which the Finance Commission said were theirs.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, करोड़ों रुपये के बिल पास हो रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कोरम नहीं है, बड़े अफ़सोस की बात है, इस तरह कैसे चलेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

Shri Hajarnavis: I was suggesting to the Finance Minister to convince himself whether justice has been done to the States under the Constitution, whether they have got their rightful share in the divisible income-tax pool. I would ask him to plot a curve showing the income of the Central revenues from income-tax and corporation tax, and also plot against that the curve showing the revenue of the States. I am quite sure at a very early point the curve of the Central revenues will cross the curve of the share allotted to the States and sweep upwards. Therefore, this aspect of the divisible

[Shri Hajarnavis]

pool ought to be taken into consideration. I suggest that if such a thing is not to happen again, if the States are not to feel that they have been unjustly treated, whenever we have to make a radical change in the income-tax structure, it would be necessary for us to have consultations with the States, so that they can give their opinion as to how, if the intended amendment affects them adversely, they could otherwise be compensated.

I have indicated what, to my mind, is the main result. Whether it is intended or unintended, I do not know. But certainly if it is not intended, then I do hope the Finance Minister who comes from a State which imports capital, but exports a great deal of capital talent and managerial skills, will certainly see to it that the States are provided with enough sinews to run their administration properly.

The last suggestion which I would make to him—and he might start the examination, consideration of that question in trail as early as possible—is this. Before 1886 agriculture was liable to be taxed as any other income. In 1886 agriculture was exempted because it was represented that in Bengal the State itself was imposing a cess under the Bengal Cess Act, which was equivalent to a tax on agricultural income. Now agricultural income-tax falls within the State sector. There are many States which have imposed income-tax; others have not done so. So, may I suggest that we immediately undertake an examination as to whether we could not have—of course, with the necessary constitutional procedure being undertaken with the consent of the States—one integrated Income-Tax Act in which the same taxing officer, the same assessing officer, assesses the agricultural income-tax as well as the non-agricultural income-tax. This has not led to the reduction of overall expenditure or better collection of revenue. It is sometimes suggested, I do not know whther it is true, I cannot say without evidence, that agricultural activities are undertaken with a view to escape tax on non-agriculture enterprises. In any case it would be necessary to have one integrated picture of a man's income. So far as agriculture income-tax is concerned, it can be levied by the state legislature but certainly it could be given over as we do in the case of taxes under article 268 and the other article.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Hajarnavis: One more point. If the finance minister has a mind to re-examine the structure one of the important questions which he might consider should be the propriety of taxing co-operatives. In the end I must say that the finance minister has shown within the small period he has been in charge that he has an alert mind, an open mind and also a sympathetic mind, and that I expect much from him.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं वे बड़ी दोषपूर्ण हैं। सरकार की नीतियां जो हैं कोई सफल हुई हैं, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है और न हमें ऐसा लगता है। हमारी सरकार ने विदेशों से ऋण ले कर इस देश के ऊपर ऋण की एक बहुत बड़ी राशि थोप दी है। आने वाली पीढ़ी भी इस कर्ज को किस प्रकार से अदा कर पायेगी, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है। भगवान ही अब इस देश का मालिक है। इस देश को सरकार ने इतने अधिक कर्ज के अन्दर डुबा दिया है। हमको उस कर्ज का ब्याज देने के लिए भी कर्जा दूसरे देशों से मांगना पड़ता है।

पिछले सतरह अठारह सालों के अन्दर हमने देश के अन्दर योजनाएं चलाई। हम ने बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं चलाई जिनका लाभ

तत्काल देश को नहीं मिल सकता था । हमें चाहिये था कि वैसी योजनाएं हम लागू करते जिन से तत्काल लाभ देश को मिलता । वे योजनाएँ छोटी योजनायें ही हो सकती थीं । उन से ही देश को तत्काल लाभ पहुंच सकता था । लेकिन उस ओर सरकार का लक्ष ही नहीं गया ।

हमारे देश के अन्दर महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है । इसमें सरकार की गलत नीतियों का ही दोष है और टैक्सों के कारण ही महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है । सरकार को चाहिये था कि इस प्रश्न पर वह खुले दिमाग से ध्यान देती । महंगाई क्यों बढ़ती है और इसके कई कारण हैं । एक कारण तो यह है कि चीजों के अभाव के कारण उत्पादन जिस वस्तु का कम होता है उसके दाम बढ़ जाते हैं । इसका भार जनता भोगने को तैयार है, जनता उसकी भागीदार है और इसको जनता भुगतने के लिए तैयार है । दूसरा कारण यह है कि व्यापारियों द्वारा कीमतें अनावश्यक रूप से बढ़ाई जाती हैं । इसकी जिम्मेदारी व भार, मैं चाहता हूं कि व्यापारियों पर पड़ना चाहिये और इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये । तीसरा कारण घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है । घाटे के जब बजट बनाये जाते हैं तो उस कारण से भी महंगाई बढ़ती है । इसका जवाबदार व भागीदार सरकार को होना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन तीनों चीजों में इसका विश्लेषण करने के लिए विशेषज्ञ बिठाये । जैसा कि पश्चिमी देशों में प्रथा है वही प्रथा हमारे देश में भी लागू होनी चाहिये । परन्तु सरकार ने पिछले अठारह वर्षों में इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार का इधर ध्यान जाये ।

हमारे देश के अन्दर बेकारी भी बढ़ती जा रही है । इसका सब से बड़ा कारण सरकार की गलत नीतियां हैं । सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया है कि हमारे देश में जो बेकारी बढ़ रही है इसका प्रमुख कारण क्या है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं . . .

Shri Chandak (Chindwara): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं कह रहा था कि इस देश के अन्दर चालीस लाख लोग जो बेरोजगार हैं वह सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण बेरोजगार हैं । सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण ही बेकारी फैली हुई है । सरकार इस देश में ऐसी-ऐसी मशीनें ला रही है जिनके कारण इस देश में प्रति दिन बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है । मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इससे इन्कार नहीं करेंगे । जीवन बीमा निगम में हजारों लोग काम करते हैं । वहां पर सारा काम मशीनों द्वारा हो यह सरकार की योजना है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : मशीनें नहीं चाहते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चाहते हैं परन्तु ऐसी चाहते हैं कि जिन से लोगों को ज्यादा संख्या में काम करने को मिले और लोगों की रोजी-रोटी की समस्या हल हो ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : दूध बनाने वाली मशीनें नहीं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मशीनों का बना हुआ दूध पी कर आदमी लड़ नहीं सकता है, बुद्धिमान नहीं बन सकता है और दूध की मशीनें तो आप के घर में भी हैं तो आप घर की मशीन का ही दूध पिया करें ।

सरकार ने ऐसी मशीनें जीवन बीमा निगम के लिए ला कर बम्बई में मंगाली हैं जिन का उपयोग उस में होगा । अक्तूबर में ला कर उन मशीनों को रख छोड़ा है और अभी तक उनको चालू नहीं किया है । इसको

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

ले कर लोगों के मनों में नाना प्रकार के भ्रम फैल रहे हैं। हमारा पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इन मशीनों के कारण चालीस हजार लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन लोगों को काम देने की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है? मैं समझता हूं कि कोई नहीं की है। इसी सदन में 17 फरवरी, 1966 को हमारे योजना मंत्री महोदय, श्री अशोक मेहता जी ने, जिनके लिए मेरे हृदय में बड़ा आदर है, बड़ा सम्मान है, एक ऐसी बात कही थी जो कि देश को गुमराह करने वाली है। ऐसे एक महान व्यक्ति ने इस देश को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने देश को धोखे में डाला है, देश के सामने असत्य बोला है, झूट बोला है, यह मैं कहने को तैयार हूं। उन्होंने अपने एक जवाब में कहा था कि ये मशीनें वह काम करेंगी जो काम मनुष्य नही करता है। क्या हम अपने योजना मंत्री की बात को मानें, श्री अशोक मेहता की बात को मानें या जीवन बीमा निगम के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, श्री बी० डी० मांडे, आई० सी०एस०, उनकी बात को मानें। श्री पांडे ने 25 फरवरी, 1966 को एक वक्तव्य पत्रकारों के सामने दिया था। उस में उन्होंने बताया था कि इन मशीनों से कौन-कौन से काम होंगे। वह भी सरकारी आदमी हैं और उन्होंने जो जो काम बताये हैं कि मशीनों से होंगे उनको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है कि फाइल संरक्षण, चन्दे का बिल, चन्दे का हिसाब, कमीशन का हिसाब, पालिसी समाप्त होने के नोटिस इत्यादि-इत्यादि काम मशीनों से होंगे। परन्तु यह आधा सत्य है कि मशीन ऊपर के कारणों के अतिरिक्त से अन्य कार्य करेंगी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इन पत्रकारों के बीच में जो बतलाया वह सही है या जो मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया वह सही है।

14 hrs.

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोड्डा): उन्होंने कहा है कि छंटाई नहीं होगी

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: बहुत अच्छी बात है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हमें खुशी है। परन्तु हमें शंका है। आप कहते हैं कि छटाई नहीं होगी लेकिन मैं दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जो पुरानी मशीनें थीं उन पर जो लोग बम्बई में काम करते थे उनमें से 90 लोगों को नोटिसें दी गई हैं कि हम तुम को काम से मुक्त करते हैं। मैं श्री हिम्मतसिंहका से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इस का कुछ जवाब देंगे। क्या आप इस बात की गारेन्टी देते हैं कि आप उन्हें काम देंगे। अगर आप उन को काम देते हैं तो बड़ा अच्छा है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह योजना चलेगी नहीं। श्री पांडे ने जो कहा है वह आधा सत्य है, पूरा सत्य नहीं है। यह मशीनें क्या करेंगी यह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं। वह पालिसी तैयार करना, चन्दे का बिल बनाना, दैनिक हिसाब रखना व करना, कमीशन का हिसाब रखना व करना, कज का हिसाब करना व रखना, वैल्युएशन, बोनस भी निकालना, एजेन्ट्स का हिसाब करना, कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह का हिसाब करना जनरल लेजर, बजट करना आदि की पूरी जानकारी, मशीन एक सेकिन्ड के अन्दर नीचे लिखी बातों का अन्तर दे देती है (1) पालिसी सट्टेस, (2) क्वोटेशनल, (3) सरन्डर्स (4) कर्ज, (5) क्लेम्ड आदि, आदि 17 विषयों पर जानकारी प्रदान कर सकती है। इसी तरह की और भी 17 बातें हैं जो यह सारी मशीनें करेंगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप कौन सी गारेन्टी देते हैं कि आप इन कर्मचारियों को नहीं छांटेंगे। मुझे इस बारे में शंका है क्योंकि यह सरकार बोलती कुछ है और करती कुछ है। वह एक बात कहती है और उसका उल्टा करती है जिसके कारण हमें इस सरकार पर नाना प्रकार की शंकायें पैदा हो रही हैं। इसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि यह सरकार हमेशा असत्य बोलती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह हमें बतलाये कि इस जीवन बीमा निगम को कितना लाभ हुआ है जिसके कारण वह विदेशों से मशीनरी मंगा रही है । अगर उसको ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचेगा तो वह लोगों को बेकार कर सकती है । परन्तु आपके यहां जो काम किया जाता है लोगों के द्वारा क्या उससे आप को लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । मैं आप को हिसाब बतलाना चाहता हूं । अब तक के हिसाब का ब्योरा मेरे पास है । 1957 में 54 लाख 18 हजार पालिसीज थीं यह पालिसी 1958 में 59 लाख 74 हजार हो गई । यानी 5 लाख 56 हजार बढ़ीं । इसी प्रकार से अगर आप पूरा हिसाब देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि 1964 में कितने लोग काम करते थे और कितने लोग बढ़े । जो चीज सरकार ने हमारे सामने ला कर रक्खी है उस से मुझ को पता लगा है कि चूंकि सरकार मशीनें मंगाने जा रही है इसलिये वहां के कर्मचारियों में बड़ा आतंक छाया हुआ है । वह भयभीत हो रहे हैं लेकिन उनको कोई गारेन्टी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि उनको काम दिलाया जायेगा । पिछले पन्द्रह, अट्ठारह सालों से जो बेकारी बढ़ी है, और जिस तरह से महंगाई के अन्दर लोग अपना जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं वह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि इस सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई भी ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सरकार मुझे इस बात की गारेन्टी दे कि चालीस हजार लोगों को वह काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे । नहीं तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि उसने मशीन से काम लिया तो हम को मजबूर होकर उस मशीन को तोड़ना पड़ेगा और उसे मिट्टी में मिलाना होगा । लोग इतनी बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार नहीं हो सकते । मैं इस बात का हामी नहीं हूं कि देश की पूंजी इस तरह से बेकार की जाये । परसों वित्त मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जो मशीन मंगाई गई है उसे वह स्वयं देखेंगे और उसके बाद कुछ निर्णय करेंगे और उसके बारे में समय देकर हम को बुलायेंगे और हम से बातचीत करने के बाद ही कोई निर्णय लेंगे । यह उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है और हमें इस बात से विश्वास हुआ । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं यह ख्याल बहुत अच्छा समझता हूं कि आप हम सब को साथ ले कर चलिये । हम आप का साथ देने को तैयार हैं । हमें विश्वास हो सके कि वास्तव में इन मशीनों से इतने आदमी बेकार होंगे और इतने नहीं होंगे, और जो होंगे उन्हें आप कहां रक्खेंगे । इन सब बातों की गारेन्टी सरकार दे । साथ ही हम लोगों की सलाह ले कर एक संसदीय समिति बनाये जो कि इस बात की जांच करे कि इन मशीनों से कितनी हानि होगी और कितना लाभ होगा । उसके बाद ही वह कोई निर्णय ले ।

सरकार जो जो टैक्स लगाती है उसको देश की परिस्थिति समझ कर जनता मजबूर हो कर देती है । आज तक सरकार ने इस देश की गरीब जनता के बारे में कोई ऐसा क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठाया जिससे जनता का विश्वास उसके ऊपर हो और वह समझे कि सरकार उसके लिये अच्छा काम करने जा रही है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जनता का उस पर कोई भी विश्वास है ।

इसके बाद मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो कर्मचारी इनकम टैक्स का काम करते हैं या सेल्स टैक्स के कर्मचारी हैं वह किस प्रकार से जनता के ऊपर ज्यादतियां करते हैं । इसका उदाहरण भी मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । 28 तारीख को जिस समय मंत्री महोदय ने गलत उत्तर का संशोधन किया उस वक्त मैंने उनसे पूछा कि जो गलत सूचना उनके अधिकारी देते हैं उनके ऊपर वह क्या कार्रवाई करते हैं और कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की गई है, कितने लोगों को दंड दिया गया है । लेकिन उस का मंत्री महोदय ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया । उदाहरण के लिये मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मान लीजिये कि किसी के घर पर छापा मारा जाता है और छापे के बाद

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

पुलिस अपनी कार्यवाही करती है । उस छापा मारने वाले पुलिस अधिकारी के साथ कोई गैर-सरकारी आदमी जाता है जिसकी उससे रंजिश हो, तो वह सरकारी अधिकारी को सलाह देता है, तुम यह चीज तोड़ो, इस चीज पर छापा मारो । अगर उनके कहने के अनुसार किसी अफसर ने काम किया है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाता है । मैं किसी की सिफारिश नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं तो केवल एक शंका प्रकट कर रहा हूं और बतला रहा हूं माननीय मंत्री जी को कि ऐसी घटनायें होती हैं । मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि जो अफसर छापा मारने जाता है या किसी का बही-खाता देखने जाता है, वह खुद ही दबाव डालता है । एक्साइज के लोग या सेल्स टैक्स के लोग छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों पर और बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों पर दबाव डालते हैं कि हमें इतना रुपया दो तो हम तुम को छोड़ देंगे तुम्हारे खिलाफ किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे और अगर नहीं दोगे तो तुम को बदनाम कर देंगे । व्यापारी वर्ग बदनामी से बहुत डरता है । मैं तो कहता हूं कि जो गलत काम करता है उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिये सरकार के हाथों, लेकिन ईमानदारी से काम करने वाले व्यापारी पर, चाहे वह उद्योग वाला हो या कोई भी हो, अगर ज्यादती की जाती है तो यह बहुत नाजायज बात है और मैं इस चीज का घोर विरोध करता हूं ।

मैं सरकार से एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश के अन्दर आज बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो बहुत कम खर्च में अपनी जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं । सरकार को इस ओर अपनी शक्ति से कदम उठा कर उनकी समस्या हल करना चाहिये । हम इस बात का नारा लगाते हैं कि हमें देश में समाजवाद चाहिये । लेकिन हमारे यहां एक व्यक्ति को तन्ख्वाह मिलती है 20 रु० महीना और एक व्यक्ति को तन्ख्वाह मिलती है 8,000 रु० महीना । क्या इस तरह का समाजवाद आप को चाहिये । समाजवाद का नाम लेने वालों से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो अन्तर है देश के अन्दर उसको सरकार किस प्रकार से दूर करेगी । देश के अन्दर काश्तकारों की हालत क्या है । काश्तकार की दुर्दशा कितनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है इस को देखिये । आप की योजनायें हम देखते हैं । आप कहते हैं कि हम बड़े-बड़े बांध बना देंगे, हम विदेशी खाद लायेंगे, हम उर्वरक का उपयोग करेंगे, लेकिन आप को अपनी योजनायें सोच समझ कर बनानी चाहिये । मुझ को तो ऐसा लगता है कि आप की योजनायें एअर कंडिशन्ड कमरों में बैठ कर बनाई जाती हैं जिसके कारण सच्चाई सामने नहीं आती । यदि आप को काश्तकारों के बारे में योजना बनानी है तो आप थोड़ा सा जंगलों में घूमिये, पहाड़ों में घूमिये, खेतों में घूमिये । उसके बाद आप महसूस कीजिये कि वास्तव में काश्तकार की आवश्यकता क्या है । आज कौन सी चीज जल्दी होनी चाहिये और कौन सी देर में होनी चाहिये । आज उर्वरक डाला जा रहा है खेतों में । आप अमरीका में देखिये क्या हुआ । जहां पर उर्वरक डाला गया वह जमीन जल गई । आप केवल तीन चार साल तक उस जमीन का उपयोग कर सकते हैं । इस के बाद उस जमीन में अनाज पैदा होता ही नहीं है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो बातें मैंने सरकार के सामने रक्खी हैं, विशेषकर जीवन बीमा निगम के बारे में, उनके सम्बन्ध में अगर वह गारेन्टी देंगे तो हमें सन्तोष होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे लिये इतना ही कहना पर्याप्त होगा ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Sir, at the very outset I would like to say a few words regarding the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. During the past few days, reference has been made to the working of the present

Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the political situation prevailing there. It is true that during and after the war with Pakistan, the people of Jammu and Kashmir suffered the most. Especially in Jammu area, we had a very acute problem of the rehabilitation of the refugees who came from Chhamb-Jaurian and other areas. With the support and active help of the Centre, the Jammu and Kashmir Government had been to a very large extent successful in rehabilitating those refugees. But apart from the financial help given to them, the problem of making proper security arrangements against border intrusions from the Pakistan side still remains. I would like the Central Government to look into this problem from a long-term view. Some measures should be taken on a permanent basis, so that if in future Pakistan again decides to have another adventure as it did last September, the people, the government and all other agencies will be fully prepared to meet that kind of invasion.

It is a fact that whatever governments have been there in Jammu and Kashmir, efforts have been made to improve the economic condition of the people. But unfortunately if within the span of a year or two we make a little headway in the economic field, certain political factors come in and create uncertainties as a result of which we have gain to retard back. During the last two or three years, the Kashmir Valley especially suffered very heavily due to the fact that tourists did not come there. The factors responsible for this are very well known and I would not go into those details.

There are certain people in our country who have still got a soft corner or a strange kind of liking for Sheikh Abdullah. It is true that he had been the leader of the Kashmiris. I have also worked under his leadership for the complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India, and for upholding the secular and democratic principles laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. When Sheikh Abdullah departed from those principles, it was the people of Jammu and Kashmir who took action against him and denounced him, saying he is no more our leader. During the last 12 or 13 years, time and again it has been proved that the people of Jammu and Kashmir uphold the basic principles of secular democracy of this country and they very much like that whatever legal or constitutional discrepancies are existing between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India, these should be speedily removed.

Some day back during the discussion on the abrogation of article 370, reference was made by an hon. member to the stand taken by Mr. Sadiq regarding article 370. I know that since the day he has taken charge of the government and even before that, Mr. Sadiq was one of those people who believe that the sooner we integrate Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India, the better it would be for the country. As far as I know—I can claim that I have a little knowledge about that—I can say without fear of contradiction that Mr. Sadiq has not changed as far as his basic stand is concerned. He still holds that whenever the appropriate time comes, article 370 should be abrogated and no legal and constitutional discrepancies should exist between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India.

We would like that our State should develop industrially and economically. Instead of thousands and lakhs, we want that millions of people not only from this country but from all over the world should come to Kashmir as tourists. For the development of tourism the State Government has taken certain steps. This year, it has been a very good start and we are hoping that this is going to be a very important and significant year so far as tourist traffic is concerned.

Regarding industries, since independence, the work of linking Jammu

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

with Pathankot by rail was taken. After 12 years, the rail has reached Katua headquarters, which is my home-town. The distance that has been covered is hardly 8 miles. I am confused, because in 12 years we could cover only 8 miles. From Pathankot to Udhampur the distance would be about 70 miles. Keeping in view the rate of progress and achievement of the Railway Ministry in 12 years, I do not think in my life-time I will be able to travel by rail from Pathankot to Udhampur. So, this work should be undertaken immediately and I would very much like that during the fourth plan, at least half of that distance should be covered, if not the whole. Unless the railway communications are improved, it will not be possible to set up any big or even medium-scale industries in those areas.

I would like to make a reference to another point after having said this regarding the political and economic situation in Jammu and Kashmir. It is very fortunate and we welcome it that in the next general elections the people of Jammu and Kashmir would be able to choose their representatives for the Lok Sabha through elections. While the delimitation work of the Assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies has almost been completed or at least partially if not wholly in all other States, unfortunately nothing has been done by the central Election Commission for appointing a delimitation committee or taking up this work in hand so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. We know that such work takes quite a long time. I appeal to the Central Government that the sooner the delimitation work is taken in hand, the better it would be. It would really facilitate the work of the Central Election Commission in holding the elections in Jammu and Kashmir at the same time as in other States.

There has been talk, from time to time, regarding dismemberment of the Jammu and Kashmir Valley. I come from the Jammu area. I feel that in certain respects the people of Jammu have been ignored. It may not be deliberately, but undeliberately certain things have been done. For example, there is a very basic thing, that the language spoken in the Jammu area is Dogri. That language is not only the language of Jammu area but it extends to parts of Punjab, Kangra, Kulu and Himachal Pradesh. Now, we have been making pleas before the Central Government that this language should be recognised as one of the regional languages, as other languages have been recognised, so that this language can also be developed. I do not agree with those friends who say that Dogri language can only develop when Jammu is separated from the Kashmir Valley. I think that Jammu and Kashmir as one unit is a shining example of the secular democratic principle in action, which we and the whole country believe in Jammu and Kashmir State as a whole, on the basis of population becomes a Muslim majority State. We are very happy about that. I am in a minoriy there, but it has never occurred to my mind that it is a Muslim majority State and that I am living there as a minority man. It was Mahatma Gandhi who first said that if he could see the light of secular principles in action, it was in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and not only in the Kashmir Valley. If you separate Kashmir Valley from Jammu where is the secular character of that State. If only the Jammu region and the Kashmir Valley exist as one administrative unit, as one State, then only we can say that whatever principles of secular democracy we have been preaching, those principles of secularism exist in action in the Jammu and Kashmir State.

In the end, Sir, I would like to say that it is high time that our central leadership pays more attention to the political, economic and social problems of Jammu and Kashmir State. It is not the time to just

sleep over the problems. It is not the time to let the problems solve themselves, but now it is the time for action, and the people of Jammu and Kashmir very much want that the central leadership should devote more time to solve the political, economic and social problems of that state.

श्री रामस्वरूप (राबर्टसगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे 1966-67 के वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया । सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो 2000-2500 करोड़ रुपये का बजट हमने रक्खा है उसका खर्चा हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हाथों होता है। इस के लिए जरूरी है कि हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी जो खर्चा करती है वह बहुत ही संयम और ईमानदारी से खर्चा करे और जिन योजनाओं के लिए जो पैसा निर्धारित हो उन योजनाओं पर ही वह पैसा खर्च हो लेकिन जनसाधारण का सदा से यह अनुभव रहा है कि जो हम पैसा निर्धारित करते हैं योजनाओं के लिए उन योजनाओं में वह पैसा खर्च नहीं हो पाता है और बहुत सा पैसा बेकार चला जाता है। इस बरबादी को रोकने के लिए उस मशीनरी पर बड़ा कड़ा नियंत्रण और अंकुश रहना चाहिये यह सभी अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि प्रशासन में सुधार करने के बजाय दिनोंदिन निरंकुशता, निर्भयता और आलस्य फैलता जा रहा है जिससे हमारे देश के निर्माण में बहुत बड़ी रुकावट पड़ती जा रही है। बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं जो हम बनाते हैं उनमें अधिक समय भी लगता है और पैसा भी अधिक लग जाता है।

मैं इस सिलसिले में वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि जो कर निर्धारण अधिकारी होते हैं वह कर निर्धारण करते समय ईमानदारी के साथ कितना कर लगाना चाहिए उतना कर वह लगाने की कोशिश करें । पैसे के प्रलोभन में आकर ऐसा होता है कि उन लोगों पर कम कर निर्धारण करते हैं जिन पर कि पैसा उचित ढंग से लगना चाहिए परन्तु लालच में आकर वह नहीं लगाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि जितना पैसा हम इकट्ठा कर सकते थे उतना इकट्ठा नहीं हो पाता। इस में हमें और कड़ाई के साथ उस पर निगाह रखनी चाहिए। देखने में यह आता है कि जो उन अधिकारियों को संतुष्ट नहीं कर पाते हैं उनके ऊपर अधिक पैसा कर के रूप में लग जाता है जिससे जनता में असन्तोष फैलता है और सरकार के प्रति बहुत दुर्भावना फैलती है। इससे जनता में असन्तोष होता है इस को रोकना चाहिए।

इसके सिवाय मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ आवश्यकताओं की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है जिसमें बहुत बड़ा मैदान है और उसमें से कृषि योग्य भूमि बहुत अधिक है। इस में सिंचाई के भी बहुत साधन हैं। नदियां यहां बहुत बहती हैं। अगर इन नदियों पर बड़े बांध बना कर सिंचाई की जाय और इन में जो बाढ़ आती है उसको रोकने के लिए प्रयास किया जाय तो हमारे यहां की खाद्य स्थिति बहुत सुधर सकती है। जहां तक हमें मालूम है प्रदेशीय सरकार ने जो योजनाएं हमारी इस केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हैं उन योजनाओं में बहुत सी योजनाओं को काट दिया गया है। इन योजनाओं में गंगासागर बांध, गंडक योजना और दूसरी योजनायें जिनको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पा रही है।

हमें पता चला है कि राज्य सरकार ने छोटी योजनाओं के लिए, ट्यूबवैल और पम्पिंग सैट लगाने के लिए करीब 20 करोड़ रुपये की मांग रक्खी थी उस के लिए सिर्फ 9 करोड़ रुपये की मांग केन्द्र ने स्वीकार की है और 11 करोड़ की मांग को काट दिया है। इस से वहां की खेती में बहुत कर्क हो जायगी और जो खाद्यान्न में हम सैल्फ सफिशिएंट होना

[श्री रामस्वरूप]

चाहते हैं वह हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। उस से हम पिछड़े रह जायेंगे। अगर इन योजनाओं के लिए हमें पैसा मिले तो हम न केवल आत्मनिर्भर बन सकेंगे बल्कि हम अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न पैदा करके दूसरे प्रदेशों को भी खिला सकते हैं। इस के लिए हमें कई आवश्यकताओं की जरूरत है। अभी कानपुर में हमारे उद्योग मंत्री ने बताया कि वहां वह हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के जरिए कोई कारखाना खोलना चाहते हैं। उससे सिर्फ एक औद्योगिक कारखाना खुलेगा जिससे उद्योग को थोड़ी बहुत मदद मिल सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कृषि उत्पादन के लिए भी ट्रैक्टर्स का कारखाना, पम्पिंग सैट का कारखाना और दूसरे रहट आदि के कारखाने खुलें। उससे खाद्यान्न में वृद्धि होगी। हमारे यहां कम से कम 500 रशियन ट्रैक्टर्स और दूसरे तरीके के 200–250 ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है। इस सिलसिले में अगर ट्रैक्टर्स का कारखाना खुलेगा तो वहां की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सकती है। इन छोटी योजनाओं में बहुत सी योजनाएं हमारी लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं से पूरी हो जाती हैं लेकिन फिर भी बहुत से ऐसे पक्के कुएं होते हैं जहां हर एक किसान अपने कुएं में रहट लगा कर अपनी सिंचाई किया करता है। उस के लिए बहुत से लोगों को रहट लगाने में दिक्कत इसलिए होती है कि जी० पी० शीट्स की कमी होती है जिसकी कि वजह से रहट नहीं लगते। मेरे यहां जो जी० पी० शीट्स के लिए कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए वह बहुत थोड़ा है जबकि वहां की मांग है कम से कम 3000 टन जी० पी० शीट्स की और मैं चाहता हूं कि इतना कोटा उन्हें ऐलाट किया जाय ताकि वहां की जरूरत पूरी हो सके।

हमारे यहां और प्रदेशों के मुकाबले खाद का भी ऐलोकेशन बहुत थोड़ा हुआ है। खाद के संबंध में मैं संसद् का ध्यान दिलाऊं कि गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर, पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश को हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुकाबले अधिक खाद का ऐलोकेशन किया गया है जबकि और प्रदेशों के मुकाबले हमारे वहां सिंचाई अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होती है। इस लिए हमारे यहां खाद का एलोकेशन ज्यादा होना चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि 1966–67 के वर्ष में खाद का एलाटमेंट करते समय केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी।

जहां तक यातायात का संबंध है, हमारी प्रदेश सरकार ने गंगा और रामगंगा पर बनाए जाने वाले तीन बड़े पुलों के लिए पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। एक पुल तो रामगंगा पर बनेगा और दो गंगा पर बनेंगे। ये पुल फर्रुखाबाद और मिर्जापुर में बनेंगे। पहले यह चर्चा थी कि इन पुलों के निर्माण का काम चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ले लिया गया है, लेकिन अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई बात सामने नहीं आई है। मेरा आग्रह है सरकार इन पुलों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था करे, ताकि दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश का उत्तरी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ संबंध जुड़ जाये।

हमारे यहां बरसात के दिनों में पानी अधिक बरसता है, जिस से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में निचली जमीनों में कई महीनों तक पानी भरा रहता है, जिस के कारण वह खेती नहीं हो पाती है। वाटरलागिंग की वजह से वहां पर हजारों एकड़ भूमि बेकार पड़ी रहती है। इस भूमि को खेतीयोग्य बनाने के लिये हमें ज्यादा पम्पिंग सैट्स की जरूरत है और साथ ही निकास नालियां बनाने के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है। इन का प्रबंध किये जाने पर हम बहुत अधिक जमीन को खेती-योग्य बना सकते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे प्रदेश के पश्चिमी हिस्से में बहुत सी जमीन ऊसर होती जा रही है। राजस्थान

का रेगिस्तान हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, जिस की वजह से हमारी भूमि भी रेगिस्तान बनती जा रही है। इस रेगिस्तान को रोकने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़ी योजना बनाई है, जिस के लिए बहुत पैसे की जरूरत है। उस की ओर भी इस सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिसे बुन्देलखण्ड का एरिया कहते हैं, बहुत सी बीहड़ ज़मीन है। हालांकि वह जमीन खेती-योग्य है, लेकिन ऊंची-नीची और बीहड़ होने के कारण वहाँ वहां कोई खेती नहीं हो पाती है। इस लिए वहां पर एक ट्रैक्टराइज़ेशन योजना चलाई जाये, जिस से वहां की ज़मीन हमवार कर के खेतीयोग्य बनाई जा सके। इस प्रकार वहां पर अतिरिक्त भूमि उपलब्ध हो सकती है और उत्तर प्रदेश की खाद्य की समस्या बहुत हद तक हल की जा सकती है।

हमारे यहां बहुत सी बिजली की योजनायें चालू हैं। जहां तक जमुना की योजना का संबंध है, उस की दूसरी स्टेज है, जिस के लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता है। ओवरा थर्मल पावर योजना और ओवरा हाइडल की योजना भी अभी अधूरी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस के लिए योजना के अनुसार जितना पैसा मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलता रहे, अन्यथा ये योजनायें खटाई में पड़ जायेंगी और हम अपना बिजली का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे।

हमारी बिजली की बहुत सी योजनायें पूरी हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन ट्रांसमिशन लाइन न होने की वजह से हम न तो ट्यूबवैल्ज को बिजली दे पाते हैं और न पम्पिंग सैट्स को। हमारे यहां रिहन्द डैम की बिजली की क्षमता तीन लाख किलोवाट है, लेकिन हम ने अभी तक ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्ज को नहीं फैलाया है, इस लिए हम न पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली दे पाते हैं और न पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को। हम ने मध्य प्रदेश को भी पन्द्रह परसेंट बिजली देने का वायदा किया हुआ है, लेकिन सिर्फ ट्रांसमिशन लाइन न होने की वजह से हम उस को बिजली नहीं दे पाए हैं। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार काफी पैसा दे कर ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्ज को पूरा कराए, जिस से उत्तर प्रदेश की बिजली योजनाएं पूरी हो सकें। दूसरे ग्रिडों से जोड़ने की जो योजना है, उस के लिए भी पैसा दिया जाये। हमारे प्रदेश के विद्युत विभाग ने उस के लिए पन्द्रह सोलह करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनाई है। उस के लिए जरूर पैसा दिया जाये, नहीं तो हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश न तो खेती की मांग पूरी कर सकेगा और न उद्योग की मांग पूरी कर सकेगा।

हमारे यहां ग्रामीण जन-शक्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत करीब एक करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। इस के बजाये हम ने दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया है 1964–65 में। अब हमारी योजना है कि 1966–67 में हम तीन करोड़ रुपये का काम करें, लेकिन पैसा न होने की वजह से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के केवल 21 जिलों में यह योजना लागू है और वहां पर यह सुचारू रूप से चल रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस योजना का कम से कम दस और जिलों में प्रसार किया जाये, जिस से और लोगों को काम मिल सके। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ज्यादातर पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां पर ज्यादातर स्केसिटी कन्डीशन रहती है; इस लिए वहां के लोगों को काम देने के लिए और इस स्केसिटी का मुकाबला करने के लिए यह रुपया देना बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारे यहां डीजल आयल और कैरोसीन आयल की बहुत ज्यादा कमी है। डीजल आयल और कैरोसीन आयल से पम्पिंग सेट और दूसरे छोटे मोटे पम्प चला करते हैं। अगर उन को चलाने के लिए डीजल आयल और कैरोसीन आयल नहीं मिलेगा, तो खाद्यान्न की वृद्धि की हमारी योजना के मार्ग में रुकावट आयेगी और हम अपने टारगेट तक नहीं पहुंच पायेंगे। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि कम से कम बीस हजार किलो लिटर प्रति मास डिजल

[श्री रामस्वरूप]

तथा कैरोसीन का एलाटमेंट यू० पी० को जरूर दिया जाये।

इस संबंध में मुझे और अधिक नहीं कहना है। मैं आप का आभारी हूं।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि श्री अशोक मेहता साहब इस वक्त कहां हैं। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री, श्री भगत, से मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि श्री अशोक मेहता इस वक्त जहां भी हों, उन को वापस बुला लेना चाहिए— इस लिए कि यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्कैंडल बनता जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार मांगती फिरती है और अमरीकी सरकार देने में नखरा करती है, देती नहीं है। मैं यह बात इस लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं कि मैं विदेशी मदद का विरोधी हूं। न मैं विदशी मदद का विरोधी हूं और न अमरीकी मदद का विरोधी हूं। लेकिन विदेशी मदद लेने के लिए, अमरीकी मदद लेने के लिए, उस को हज्म करने के लिए जो बुनियाद होनी चाहिए, जिस प्रकार की योजना देश में बननी चाहिए, उस प्रकार की बुनियाद और उस प्रकार की योजना इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। इस लिए पहले अपनी योजना को ठीक तरह से बनाने और अपने देश की योजना की बुनियाद अच्छी बनाने के बारे में हम लोग सोचें और उस के बाद फिर विदेशी मदद के लिए इधर उधर जायें।

यह साल अकाल और ताशकन्द का साल है। अकाल और ताशकन्द दो बड़े प्रतीक हैं। अठारह साल की कांग्रेस सरकार या पन्द्रह साल की योजना में जो खोखलापन है, उस का प्रतीक इस वर्ष का अकाल है। आजादी के बाद अठारह साल तक कांग्रेस की सरकार चली है और तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएं पूरी हो गई हैं। इस साल वर्षा में सिर्फ पन्द्रह या बीस इंच की कमी हुई और इन सारी योजनाओं का दिवालियापन प्रकट हो गया। अकाल इस का सबूत है। पिछले 18 सालों में जो कुछ भी आर्थिक प्रगति कही जाती थी, बिलकुल ही खोखली थी और उसी हिसाब से जिस तरह अकाल हमारी आर्थिक योजनाओं में खोखलेपन का प्रतीक है, ताशकन्द हमारी विदेश नीति के खोखलेपन का प्रतीक है। समझौते के बाद समझौता हो जाता है, लेकिन किसी भी समझौते का फायदा हिन्दुस्तान को, भारत को नहीं मिलता। ताश्कन्द के बारे में कहते हुए मैं रूसी सरकार की थोड़ी सी आलोचना करना चाहता हूं। रूसी सरकार ने ताश्कन्द समझौता करवाकर भारत को अमरीका की तरफ धकेल दिया। अगर रूसी सरकार का प्रभाव उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार पर न होता, अगर रूसी सरकार, अमरीका जिस तरह से चाहता था कि भारत और पाक की लड़ाई जल्दी खत्म हो जाय, किसी तरह से समझौता हो जाय, अगर रूस सरकार की नीति अमरीकी सरकार की नीति जैसी न होती, तो आज शायद भारत को अमरीका की तरफ इतना झुकाव दिखाने की जरूरत न होती। अगर रूस सरकार ने भारत सरकार को कहा होता कि आप आगे बढ़ें, लाहोर भी लो, सियालकोट भी लो और ताश्कन्द में बुलाकर किसी तरह का समझौता करवाने के लिये अगर व्यग्रता न दिखाई होती, तो आज शायद भारत की दशा ऐसी न होती। लाहोर, सियालकोट की तरफ बढ़ कर जो हौसला भारतियों के मन में होता, जो आत्मविश्वास भारत के मन में होता, तो उस से विदेश नीति की इन योजनाओं की दिशाओं में भी परिवर्तन हो सकता था। रूस ने ताश्कन्द समझौता करवाया, लेकिन फायदा हुआ अमरीका को। क्योंकि ताश्कन्द समझौता का नतीजा यह हुआ कि भारत पाकिस्तान का मामला उलझ गया, और अब काश्मीर का मामला फिर से उलझ गया और जब काश्मीर का मामला उलझ गया तो भारत और पाकिस्तान के ऊपर अमरीका का अंकुश ज्यादा जोरदार हो गया। रूस ने

अमरीका विरोधी होते हुए भी इस मामले में भारत-पाक के मामले में, अमरीका को फायदा पहुंचवाया ताश्कन्द समझौता करवाकर ।

अभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति कुछ ऐसी है कि रूसी नीति की हार हो रही है। रूसी नीति सब जगह हट रही है। जो अल्जीयर्स में हो रहा है, जो घाना में हो रहा है, जो जकार्ता में हो रहा है, इन सब को देखते हुए अभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति के बारे में हम यही कह सकते हैं कि रूसी प्रभाव तो हट रहा है और अमरीकी प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है। रूसी प्रभाव इस लिये हट रहा है कि इन देशों में जो यथास्थितवादी सरकारें हैं, उनको रूसी सरकार मदद पहुंचवा रही है और उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि ऐसी सरकारें खत्म हो रही हैं और नई सरकारें बन रही हैं, जिनका झुकाव ज्यादातर अमरीका की तरफ है। तो मैं कह रहा था कि श्री अशोक मेहता साहब वापस आयें, पहले अपनी योजना के कारगर ढंग से बनाने के लिए कुछ कोशिश करें और उस के बाद, अपनी एक बुनियादी योजना बनाने के बाद ही विदेशी मदद के लिये इधर-उधर जायें।

अब अपनी बुनियादी योजना किस तरह से बने। विदेशी मदद लेने के दो तरीके होते हैं, या तो आप बे-हिचक लो, देनेवाली सरकार, देनेवाला देश जो कुछ कहता है, उसको मन्जूर कर लो, जैसा कि ताइवान में हुआ। ताइवान में पिछले 15 सालों में जो अमरीकी मदद पहुंची है, उसका हिसाब है कि प्रति व्यक्ति हर साल 7 डालर से ज्यादा और बे-हिचक जो कुछ अमरीका सरकार कहती है, ताइवान की सरकार मान जाती है। या तो वही तरीका है या दूसरा तरीका यह है कि आप अपनी ताकत जितनी भी है, पूरा त्याग कर के, पूरी इच्छा शक्ति लगाकर, आत्म-निर्भर होने के लिये कोशिश कीजिये। एक त्यागवाली, एक आत्मनिर्भरता की, इच्छा शक्तिवाली योजना आप अपने लिये बनाइये और उसी की बुनियादी पर आप विदेशी मदद मांगिये, तब इस तरह का बर्ताव आपको अमरीका से नहीं मिलेगा। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप विदेशी मदद माँगने के पहले, क्योंकि आप ताइवान जैसा नहीं कर सकते, हम भी नहीं चाहते कि उस तरह का हो, इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि एक नये ढंग की योजना आप बनाइये, जिसकी बुनियाद हो स्वाभिमान और आत्म-निर्भर बनने की प्रबल इच्छा शक्ति। वह कैसे हो सकती है? इस के लिये एक दो दिशायें मैं पेश करूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि आप बचत करो। बचत करने की बात मेहता साहब भी कहते हैं। लेकिन बचत किस तरह से होगी? बचत इस तरह से होगी कि जहां ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है, उस खर्च को कम करो। खर्च कम करने के लिये कोई विधान बनाओ, कोई कानून बनाओ, इस तरह से कि जहां एक हजार रुपये महीने से ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है व्यक्ति के हिसाब से या परिवार के हिसाब से, पांच आदमियों का परिवार अगर एक हजार रुपये महीने से ज्यादा खर्च कर रहा है, तो उस पर पाबन्दी लगाओ। एक दफा श्री अशोक मेहता साहब से इस सदन में पूछा गया था कि एक हजार रुपये खर्च पर अगर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाय, तो कुल कितने रुपये की बचत हो सकती है और कितने रुपये का पूंजीकरण हो सकता है। तो अशोक मेहता साहब ने कहा था कि इसका हिसाब अभी तक हम ने नहीं लगाया है, लेकिन हम इसका हिसाब लगा लेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक इस का हिसाब नहीं आया। इस लिये मैं अपने अन्दाज से कह रहा हूं कि अगर इस तरह की आप पाबन्दी लगायेंगे कि एक महीने में हजार रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च कोई भी नहीं कर सकता पांच आदमी वाला परिवार, तो हो सकता है कि सालाना करीब दो अरब रुपये का पूंजीकरण देश में ज्यादा होगा।

इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर मंत्री महोदय सोचें। खर्च को कम करो और श्रमिक यूनियनों के लिये भी यह कह दिया जाय कि अपनी तनख्वाहों को बढ़ाने के लिये ज्यादा मांग पेश न करें। कम से कम उन श्रमिकों

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

के लिये यह लागू हो जाना चाहिये कि जिनकी तनख्वाह अभी एक सौ रुपये से ज्यादा है। जिनकी सौ रुपये से ज्यादा तनख्वाह है, उनकी तरफ से यह मांग नहीं होनी चाहिये कि उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़े, उनकी माग दूसरी तरह की होनी चाहिये, उनकी मांग यह होनी चाहिये कि दामों को बांधा जाय, जिनकी एक सौ रुपये से ज्यादा तनख्वाह है उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ोत्तरी के लिये मांग न हो, जिनका एक हजार रुपये महीने से ज्यादा खर्च हो, उन पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाय, तो फिर देश में एक नयी योजना बन सकती है।

इसी तरह से आप योजना की एक नई दिशा निकालें और एक अच्छी योजना बनाने की कोशिश करें। आप प्रगति की बात करते हैं, प्रगति की बात करते समय बहुत छिछोरा सबूत दिया जाता है, कहा जाता है कि लोगों के पास इस वक्त ज्यादा ट्रांजिस्टर सैट्स हैं, लोक ज्यादा मोटरकार खरीद रहे हैं, लोग ज्यादा मकान बना रहे हैं, इस लिये प्रगति हो रही है। इस का मतलब तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि चूंकि एशिया में जापान का स्टैण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग बहुत बढ़ रहा है इस लिये सारा एशिया प्रगति कर रहा है। जिस तरह की बात होती है प्रगति की, ट्रांजिस्टर बढ़ रहे हैं, मोटर कार लोग खरीद रहे हैं, इमारतें बन रही हैं, लेकिन इसका फायदा कितने लोगों को मिलता है। हर साल शायद एक लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को नहीं मिलता। अगर यही पहलू है प्रगति का तो ठीक है, लेकिन दूसरे पहलू की तरफ भी देखिए, पिछले 15 सालों की योजना में क्या बेकारों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है? क्या जिन लोगों के पास कोई काम नहीं है उनकी संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है? जिन लोकों का काम अर्धमानवीय है, सब-ह्यूमन है क्या उनकी संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है? या जिनका बिल्कुल गैर-कानूनी पेशा है जैसे चोरों का पेशा है या वैश्याओं का पेशा उनकी संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है? जब ट्रांजिस्टरों की संख्या भी बढ़ती है, मोटर कारों की संख्या भी बढ़ती है, इमारतों की संख्या भी बढ़ती है और उसके साथ साथ बेकारों की संख्या, रिक्शा चलाने वालों की संख्या और चोरों, वैश्याओं की सख्या भी बढ़ती है तो उसको आप कहां तक प्रगति कहेंगे।

अब मैं कृषि के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कृषि की बहुत चर्चा होती है, सैमीनार होते हैं। लेकिन कृषि की जो बुनियादी बात है उसका या तो सरकार को पता नहीं है या उसको सरकार कबूल नहीं करती है। कृषि की तरक्की हिन्दुस्तान में होगी कैसे? इस वक्त करीब 15 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर खेती होती है। लेकिन प्रति एकड़ पैदावार इतनी कम है कि उसको आसानी से दुगुना किया जा सकता है। सिर्फ ढाई करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। बाकी दस या बारह करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है ही नहीं। सिंचाई की व्यवस्था न होने के बावजूद भी जो पूंजी लगाई जाती है इस जमीन पर वह इतनी कम है कि उससे उपज होती नहीं है। इस वक्त खास करके चावल के इलाके में प्रति एकड़ उपज सिर्फ छः या आठ मन है। यह बहुत ही कम है। आसानी से उसको दुगुना बनाया जा सकता है। अगर चावल की उपज दुगुना हो जाती है तो भारत की खाद्य समस्या का भी समाधान हो जाता है .....

डा० मा० श्री अणे: आसानी से कैसे?

श्री किशन पटनायक: मैं बताता हूं। अभी दस करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की मैं बात कर रहा हूं। इसके मालिक करीब साढ़े तीन से चार करोड़ किसान परिवार हैं। इनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है। जब खेती का मौसम आता है तो किसी तरह से उधार ले करके या अपने खाने से बचा करके ये लोग प्रति एकड़ ज्यादा से ज्यादा सौ रुपये खर्च

करते हैं । सौ रुपये का इनवैस्टमेंट करते हैं अति एकड़ ज्यादा से ज्यादा । मैं सिर्फ साढ़े तीन सौ किसान परिवारों की बात कर रहा हूं । अगर सौ रुपये के बजाय ये पांच सौ रुपया या हजार रुपया खर्च कर दें तो फिर आसानी से उपज दो गुना बढ़ सकती है । इन जमीनों के मालिक किसान परिवार हैं । इन किसान परिवारों की आर्थिक स्थिति को अगर आप नहीं सुधारेंगे तो फिर जमीन की उपज कभी नहीं बढ़ सकती है और भारत की अन्न समस्या का हल कभी हो नहीं सकता है । दस करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को पानी और साढ़े तीन करोड़ किसान परिवारों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार ये दो शर्तें हैं जिनको अगर पूरा कर दिया जाये तो भारत की खाद्य समस्या का हल हो सकता है ।

अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि साढ़े तीन करोड़ किसान परिवारों की आर्थिक तरक्की कैसे होगी ? अभी यह मांग करना इस सरकार से कि इन परिवारों को सबसिडी दी जाए तो यह बहुत बड़ी मांग हो जाएगी और इस सरकार के लिए इसको पूरा करना मुश्किल होगा । मैं दूसरी मांग करना चाहता हूं जिसमें कि देना नहीं पड़ेगा लेकिन कुछ राहत करनी पड़ेगी । पहली बात यह है कि आप जमीन के लगान को बिल्कुल खत्म करो । दूसरी बात यह है कि सिंचाई को मुफ्त करो और तीसरी बात यह है कि किसान जिन शहरी चीजों को खरीदता है उनके दामों को बांधो । किसान परिवारों को सहूलियत पहुंचाने के लिए, किसान परिवारों की आर्थिक स्थिति को अच्छा करने के लिए ये तीन बातें जरूरी हैं, बहुत जरूरी हैं । सिंचाई को मुफ्त करो, जमीन का लगान खत्म करो और शहरी चीजें जो किसान खरीदता है और जो उसके चढ़े दामों पर मिलती हैं, उनके दाम बांधो । इन तीन शर्तों पर हिन्दुस्तान के साढ़े तीन करोड़ किसान परिवारों की आर्थिक तरक्की हो सकती है और अगर ऐसा हो गया तो देश की खाद्य समस्या का भी हल हो सकता है ।

मैं आपका ध्यान फिर इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं कि देश में जो योजनायें बन रही हैं, उनमें आंचलिक गैर-बराबरी कितनी बढ़ी है । सरकार की खूबी यह है कि यह बिल्कुल आंकड़ा नहीं रखती, किसी प्रकार का हिसाब नहीं रखती । मौत का भी हिसाब नहीं रखती । बिना स्टेटिसटिक्स के, बिना आंकड़े के यह योजना चलाने वाली सरकार है । आज सवेरे मधु लिमये साहब एक बात रखना चाहते थे सदन में । उड़ीसा में अकाल है इस वक्त और भुखमरी से मौतें हो रही हैं, यह इलजाम सरकार पर बार बार लगाया जा रहा है । उन इलाकों में सरकार की कोई एजेंसी नहीं है । मौत का आंकड़ा रखने के लिए । पहले चौकीदार लोग रखा करते थे । फिर ग्राम पंचायतों को रखने के लिये किसी ने कहा । ग्राम पंचायतों ने मना कर दिया और कह दिया कि हम नहीं रखेंगे । हमारा देश एक सभ्य देश कहलाता है । लेकिन इस देश में मौत का आंकड़ा रखने के लिए सरकार की कोई एजेंसी नहीं है ।

मैं आंचलिक गैर-बराबरी की बात कह रहा था । मैं सिर्फ तीन मिसालें आपके सामने रखूंगा । पहली चीनी के कोटे की है, दूसरी कालेज जाने वाले लड़कों की संख्या है और तीसरी है शहरी धंधा करने वाले लोगों की संख्या । चीनी के कोटे को आप देखें । मद्रास में प्रति व्यक्ति महीने में 48 किलोग्राम, वैस्ट बंगाल में प्रति व्यक्ति 72 किलोग्राम । अब आप बिहार और उड़ीसा को देखें । बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति 32 किलोग्राम और उड़ीसा में प्रति व्यक्ति 3 किलोग्राम । यह चीनी के कोटे की बात हुई । कालेज जाने

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

वाले लड़कों के अनुपात को आप लें। मद्रास में दस हजार में चौदह, पश्चिम बंगाल में दस हजार में 36, दिल्ली में दस हजार में 68 लेकिन बिहार में 18 और उड़ीसा में 6। उसी तरह से शहरी धंधे वाले लोगों को लें। मद्रास में सौ में 27, बंगाल में सौ में 24, दिल्ली में सौ में 90 और बिहार में 9, उड़ीसा में छः। यह है योजना की तरक्की, प्रान्तों के बीच इतनी बड़ी गैर-बराबरी और उन प्रान्तों के अन्दर भी बिहार जैसे पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त के अन्दर भी, उड़ीसा जैसे पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त के अन्दर भी, स्वयं आंचलिक गैर-बराबरी है। इस आंचलिक गैर-बराबरी को जब तक आप अपनी योजना से सुधारने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश का सम्यक विकास नहीं हो सकता, देश की सम्यक तरक्की हो नहीं सकती।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इन आधारों पर आप एक नई योजना बनाने की कोशिश करें, एक त्यागवाली योजना, आत्म-निर्भर होने की इच्छा शक्ति वाली योजना बनाने की कोशिश करें। ऐसी एक योजना की बुनियाद पर ही आप विदेशों में जा कर मदद मांगिये। जो आपकी इस वक्त खोखली योजना है, इसको लेकर अगर विदेशों में मदद मांगेंगे तो जो हालत अशोक मेहता, साहब की हो रही है, दुनिया में खिल्ली उड़ रही है, सारे विश्व में मजाक हो रहा है उस तरह की हालत आप लोगों की होगी।

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Dibrugarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Finance for coming forward with the fresh amendments to give tax relief to the middle-income group.

His proposal to raise the tax exemption limit from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 4000 in the case of individuals and to Rs. 7000 in the case of joint Hindu family is a welcome step which he has taken in consideration of the criticism of the Parliament which has been discussing the Budget proposals for the last two months or so. I further congratulate him for giving other tax concessions. I do not think the Finance Minister can do more than what he has been doing.

The beginning of our Third Plan was followed by the Chinese aggression and its end preceded by the Pakistani aggression. This year's Budget for the Plan has been cut by a big slice and under the circumstances I do not think it will be fair to criticise him for not giving more tax relaxation. I hope the Swatantra Party Member, Mr. Dandekar, who spoke earlier on, would appreciate these difficulties which the Government is facing.

15 hrs.

[SHRI S. L. SARAF *in the Chair*]

Having said this, I also appreciate the difficulties which the Government is facing in the case of foreign exchange resources as well as internal resources. Under the circumstances I do not know what alternative will be left to the Government, if it does not accept foreign aid. Every Member demands that we should be developed and at the same time we must also defend our country. If both these things have to go together, it will be not in the interest of the country not to accept foreign aid. Shri Indrajit Gupta stated that our Government is falling in the hands of American capitalists and it is going to be sunk by the Octopus. I do not think that our Government will be so weak and careless to get sunk by any Octopus, let alone the American Octopus, in the voyage of our development.

Frankly speaking, Sir, I cannot appreciate certain reductions in the case of Revenues. On the whole, our country is increasing the Revenue resources and more particularly the tax revenues. In the non-tax Revenues, though it has been increased, I find that there has been some decrease in the case of industries. In 1962-63 the Revenue from the indus-

tries was Rs. 35.04 crores, in 1963-64 Rs. 16.05 crores and in 1964-65 Rs. 12.72 crores. There is a fall of Rs. 22.52 crores in this. I hope that my friend, Shri Bhagat, or his senior colleague will explain this decrease to our satisfaction, especially how the revenue from the industries has gone down like this.

Apart from the Revenues from industries, we have also lost revenues in the case of forests. Forests in our country are growing and there is every possibility of getting more resources from the forests. In spite of this, there is a decrease within three years of Rs. 2.20 crores under this head.

There has also been no appreciable increase in the case of dividends from the commercial and other undertakings; by undertakings I mean public sector undertakings. I do not know what are the difficulties which our public undertakings, either industrial undertaking or commercial undertaking or financial undertaking, are facing. They are not giving sufficient dividends to the country.

Among the commercial undertakings, the State Trading Corporation is there, but it is not growing in all its dimensions. If we have to reduce taxes on the people, then we must resort to non-tax revenue resources. We cannot go on like this. We must develop industries in the public sector or we have to nationalise some industries. We may also have to establish financial and other institutions through which we can earn more revenues and give tax relief to the public. I do not know why Rs. 100 crores more is not put in the STC and make it a profitable undertaking so that more relief can be given to the people. These are the things, I hope, the Government will consider in due course.

With regard to Income-tax, there have been some exemptions under Section 10. There are also so many clauses under which taxes have been exempted. These tax exemptions should be reviewed from time to time. For example, I may just mention that in the case of a member belonging to the scheduled tribe living in Part A or Part B of the scheduled or autonomous districts of Assam and also in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura and earning out of business within this area he does not pay any income-tax though he earns lakhs and crores of rupees, whatever it may be. But the poor Government servant belonging to the scheduled tribes in these areas have to pay income-tax. So the exemption under Section 10 of the Indian Income-tax Act should be amended in due course. I am suggesting this for the consideration of Government.

Having said this, I want to say a few words with regard to developmental problems in Assam. There are so many other problems too. The House appreciates the Naga problem and the other problems created by the Mizo rebels. Therefore, special attention has to be given to Assam by this Parliament and by the Government. I am glad that the Planning Commission has approached these problems in quite a reasonable way. They have adopted the policy of area development approach and by this I am hopeful that all the hill areas of Assam and other backward areas of the country will be developed. This area development approach may be applied to all other backward areas of the country so that they may be brought to the level of other countries.

I am sorry to point out that the Planning Commission has reduced the plan size for 1966-67 submitted by the Government of Assam. The Government of Assam came with a plan outlay of Rs. 34 crores only for 1966-67. It has been cut by about Rs. 8 crores. It has been reduced to Rs. 26.45 crores. The total reduction in the plan size for 1966-67 on the countrywide level is Rs. 182 crores. Our provision for the whole country for 1966-67 was Rs. 2,068 crores. Our outlay for 1965-66 was Rs. 2,250 crores.

[Shri J. N. Hazarika]

This shows that there is a reduction of Rs. 164 crores in the plan outlay for the whole of the country. When we compare the ratio of reduction for this year, we will find that there is a reduction of about 7% in the case of countrywide allocation of plan outlay and in the case of Assam it has gone up to 13.33% or so. I mean there is more reduction in the case of plan outlay for Assam. That means that while Assam deserves to get more finance and help from the Planning Commission, it is getting less and less.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan also, the Government of Assam submitted a plan for a total outlay of Rs. 375 crores, but the Government of India have given only Rs. 26 crores for the first year of the Fourth Plan. Even if it is raised to Rs. 30 crores, it will not be more than Rs. 150 crores in five years' time. With this money I do not know how Assam could be developed to the extent needed. Therefore, I would request the Government of India, particularly our Finance Minister here to consider whether Assam's original demand of Rs. 34 crores for 1966-67 for the Plan should not be granted even at this late stage, and whether they should not accept a plan with at least an outlay of Rs. 300 crores in the next five years or so. With this money, the Government of Assam would be able to develop industrially as well as by other means.

As you know, no private capital could be attracted to Assam in view of so many difficulties. So, if industry has to be developed, only the public sector industry could be set up there. But the Government of Assam has no money for this purpose.

I am glad that the Government of Assam has constituted a body known as the Major Industrial Enterprises Corporation and through that corporation, the Government of Assam wants to set up a cement factory with a capacity of 1800 tons daily at Bokajan and also a paper and pulp factory with a capacity of 300 tons per day in the Cachar district. On the industrial side at least, the Government of Assam should be enabled by the Planning Commission to get these two projects done so that Assam may have its own resources in the future. When Assam goes to the Planning Commission, Assam is told that it must have its own resources. Before industry and mineral wealth are developed, if Assam is asked to have its own resources, it will be just like putting the cart before the horse. Therefore, I would submit that the Government of Assam deserves greater help from the Central Government.

The Government of Assam has also set up a Mineral Development Corporation to exploit the iron deposits in Goalpara, Kamrup and the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts, to harness glass-sand and felspar deposits found in the Kamrup district and the Garo Hills, to exploit gypsum in the Garo Hills and goldbearing rocks in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I hardly speak here, and if I do not get enough time I feel that it is better not to speak . . .

Mr. Chairman: I am glad that he is speaking.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Government of Assam should also be enabled to harness the pyrite deposits and limestone in the Mikir Hills and North Cachar District. For this, the Assam Government requires generous help from the Planning Commission.

I now come to the general problem of law and order in the State of Assam. Everyone of us, and in fact, the whole country, is concerned at the

developments taking place in Assam where unprecedented things are going on. I do not want to comment on them, and I would only pray that Government should come forward with a stern hand and finish all lawlessness in that region. I also want to warn the Government against one thing. The Pataskar Commission has suggested that the Mizo Hills should be separated from Assam and created as a new unit like the other Union Territories. I do not subscribe to this view, and I rather protest against it, because if Government go on like this separating one district from another piece by piece and in a piece-meal way, then I am afraid that the other hills also will claim such a thing, and in due course of time, the tribes in the plains also would come forward and ask for such separation. Therefore, it will not be in the interests of the country to separate one hill district from another or one hill district from the entire body of Assam. Therefore, I would warn Government that they should go forward with these things with a little caution.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar): I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Finance Bill. We have completed three Five Year Plans and we are at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. If we have a retrospective outlook at the achievement and the progress that the country has made, we shall find that there is no doubt that the country has achieved a lot of progress in the economic field. But if we look at the lot of the common people in this country we find that these three Plans have not contributed to the desired extent to the welfare of these common people. These Plans have created wealth, no doubt, but that wealth is concentrated in a few hands in society and there is disparity of wealth. We speak of bringing about equality of wealth, but every day we go on creating more and more disparity of wealth because the means of earning wealth is concentrated in a few hands in society. This is due to the defective implementation of the development schemes and also the approach of the Government which is not socialistic in principle. Under the development schemes, a lot of works are undertaken in the form of contract, in the form of trade, and in the from of business etc. but these are all monopolised only by the rich people. Any contract under the development scheme, whether it be a small contract for the export of something or an import licence and so on, is the monopoly of the rich people, and it is not possible for the new persons who want to enter into these ventures or into such business of export or import etc. to do so.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Now, the hon. Member has got his own Minister, and he may ask him now to help.

Shri Thimmaiah: Therefore, I would submit that the rules and regulations under which the import licences are to be given should be broad-based so that more and more people could enter the field and earn, and the wealth and economic power may be distributed among more and more people and more and more people may get the economic power. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: His hon. friend Shri M. R. Krishna does not seem to agree with him.

Shri Thimmaiah: He is agreeing with me.

Shri M. R. Krishna: We were together for long, and we are agreed on every point.

Shri Thimmaiah: The very outlook of the Government in regard to the giving of these licences and the permits should be changed, and the intention should be that a larger number of people should share this economic power and share this wealth. I hope Government would not follow the same principles and rules that were followed during the British period. The rules and regulations should be changed in the interests of

[Shri Thimmaiah.]

the socialistic pattern of society which is the object of our party and Plans. Take, for example, a road contract or a big building contract. Even the small contracts which are undertaken under the development schemes happen to be the monpoly of the rich people. If that is the position, then how can wealth be distributed among the rural population for whose benefit, of course, the development works are undetaken? What I mean is that the development works which are undertaken in the rural parts in the form of contracts and in form of many other things should be given to the local people from the rural areas, so that the rural people could be benefited and they could also earn wealth, and their purchasing power also could be increased thereby.

Today what do we see? There is excess purchasing power in the hands of a few people and no purchasing power in the hands of the rural population. Still we say we want to bring about equality of wealth and usher in a socialistic pattern of society. I think under the Fourth Plan at least Government should change their approach and outlook and see that the wealth that is earned is distributed among and shared by a larger number of people in the society.

Coming to the food problem, the Food Minister, who is one of our able Ministers today, is struggling hard to solve it. In my humble opinion, to some extent this food problem is an artificial one and the food scarcity an artificial scarcity. There are hoarders both among merchants and also the big farmers. The big farmers and big agriculturists hoard for some purpose, while the merchants hoard to earn more profit. Today the farmer hoards foodgrains because he does not get a remunerative price, because he is not sure of the future.

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The farmer only holds, not hoards.

Shri Thimmaiah: All right, he holds because he is not sure of the future.

Shri Sezhiyan (Peramblur): Who is not sure of the future, the farmer or the Minister?

Shri Thimmaiah: Both. Do not worry.

So we should create confidence in the minds of the farmers that they will get a remunerative price for their foodgrains. We should see that the future is not dark for them. They must feel that Government is there to safeguard their interest in the future. We have to have this phychological approach among the rural parts, among the farmers, which is very essential. That way we could have much more foodgrains in the country and we would not have to import large quantities of foodgrains from abroad.

To my mind, the Food Minister has failed to assess the correct position of the foodstocks. He cannot assess the position of the foodstocks in the rural parts. The big farmers evade their responsibility and do not declare their stocks; the merchants also do the same.

Coming to production of food, there is a tendency today among the rural ryots to switch on from food crops to commercial crops. This is because they want to make money as quickly as possible. Therefore, my suggestion is that the block development official who have not much work to do and who have a lot of time to spare should see that the ryots grow only food crops and not commercial crops in their fields. Not only that. There is a lot of funds available today for agricultural production in the form of loans, subsidy, irrigation loan and so

on. It is the duty of Government to see that this money is properly utilised, for the purpose for which it is given.

Some of the ryots who get loans for construction of irrigation works, for example, spend it for some other purpose. Taccavi loans or any other loans given for the development of agricultural land are used for something else. Government should be vigilant and see that the farmer uses the loans for the purpose for which it is given. Then we ensure that the ryots produce more foodgrains in this country.

Coming to minor irrigation, the present system of minor irrigation is not without some defects. Money given for sinking irrigation wells is misused. Sometimes a farmer gets a loan for digging a well. But he does not know where water is available; sometimes the land will be rocky and he is not able to sink a well. The farmer does not have any technical know-how. He takes his own time to dig a well in an area where God alone knows whether there will be water found.

Another defect is that small landholders who require loans for irrigation wells do not come under the purview of this scheme. The security that he has to give by way of pledging his land is not considered sufficient for the amount of loan asked for. A small farmer may have 3 acres worth Rs. 3,000 and he may want a loan of that amount. But the officer who is giving the loan assesses the worth of the land at less than Rs. 3,000. Therefore, the farmer does not become eligible for the loan. which he may require for sinking irrigation wells etc. I suggest that in such cases Government themselves should sink common wells in areas which are subject to constant famine or drought conditions. By doing so, the small landholders will benefit. They may be charged for the water they use of irrigation purposes. This is a proposal Government should consider in the interest of the small landholders. Otherwise, all the loan given which is given for such purposes will be swallowed or used up by the big farmers and influential ryots and the small ryots will not have anything to grow food.

While on this subject of food production, it is all right that we have taken a lot of steps for growing more foodgrains. But I sincerely feel that the family planning scheme is not effectively implemented. Even the Government have not taken it seriously. This should be well-propagated throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas, who will of course not be prepared to receive it well at first. We must have an effective propaganda machine for this purpose.

Shri Sheo Narain: How many children has he.

Shri Thimmaiah: The services of gram sevikas can be utilised for family planning propaganda among the rural population.

Coming to my own constituency, Kolar, I must say that it has become a most forsaken district. There are only gold mines there which are completely depleted.

Shri Sheo Narain: He is a 'golden' man.

Shri Thimmaiah: There is no big river nor any big tank. What we have are only small tanks and also minor irrigation. I request Government to allot a large amount of money to my district for minor irrigation purposes.

In my constituency, as I said, there are gold mines which are under the control of the Finance Ministry. Very recently there was a dispute between labour and management. I thank Shri Bhagat and the Chairman of the Kolar Gold Mines who intervened and solved it very amicably in the interest

[Shri Thimmaiah.]

of labour. But the decisions taken in the conciliation proceedings are not yet implemented. This concerns the dearness allowance to labour which was agreed to be enhanced to the level of Central Government employees, class IV. I hope when the Finance Minister replies, he will be able to tell us what decision has been taken and when it will be implemented. Even when the Mysore Government was owing the mines, bonus was paid not on a profit basis but on compassionate basis, of three or four months. Last year, when the Government took over, the labour agitated for bonus. The hon. Minister, Shri Sanjivayya, who was then in charge of labour, referred it to adjudication. I beg of the Finance Minister to see that it is withdrawn from adjudication and that on compassionate grounds some bonus is paid to the labourers, and that they are helped by the generosity of Mr. Bhagat who has always a good, sympathetic attitude towards the KGF labourers.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Swell. Nine minutes.

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): I was told by the Speaker this morning in his chamber that six minutes more will be given to me.

Mr. Chairman: You speak, we will see.

Shri Swell: May I request the Minister of State for Finance to pay attention. I feel that I am not speaking to anybody, if he does not listen at all.

A discussion on the Finance Bill provides one an opportunity to make a reference not only to the provisions of the Bill itself, but also to certain aspects of the administration with which the finances of the country are so vitally connected.

Within the very limited time at my disposal, I would confine myself to certain matters relating to the area from where I come, which, for no better nomenclature, I would call the northeastern part of India. I feel that this whole nation, this whole Government is on trial in this matter, that certain things are happening there which are a challenge to the wisdom of this Government. I would make a quick reference to a number of things.

The partition of the country has left that part of the country, which is about one-twelfth of the entire land mass of the country, altogether isolated, connected to the rest of the country by only a tenous corridor, with Bhutan in the North and East Pakistan in the South.

Then you have the Naga problem which has been there for the last 15 years or so, and, as far as I can see, will remain with us for many years more.

In 1962, we had the Chinese aggression, and we could not anticipate what would happen if the Chinese had not stopped at the fringes of the heartland of Assam at that time. Then, a month or two months ago, we had the explosion in the Mizo Hills, followed by certain happenings in the heartland of Assam itself,—the two bomb blasts at Lumding and Diphu on the 20th and 23rd of last month, followed by a train derailment only two or three days ago.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that these are not isolated happenings, that it would be wrong altogether to try to identify this problem only with the Nagas or the Mizos. As far as we are concerned, it would appear that there is a much bigger, a much wider, strategy which would subvert that entire area to begin with, and may be the entire country. I have said that if this Government cannot tackle this problem, then it would mean that it would not be able to tackle the other problems that are facing this country.

What is to be done, what should be done? May I submit this, that the things that have happened in that part of the country are not entirely things that have been forced upon us. Certain things have flowed from certain policies which we have followed, and, therefore, if we are going to solve this problem, the first thing that is to be done by the Government is to discontinue certain policies which they have followed.

There has been some amount of discussion in this House about the situation in the Mizo Hills. I do not want to go into details, but I would like to take this opportunity to mention before this hon. House about the developments that have led to the present situation in the Mizo Hills.

Very often it has been heard in this House that the situation in the Mizo Hills is very allied or similar to the situation in the Naga Hills. I think that is a wrong approach, and a wrong analogy to make. In the Naga Hills, right from 1947 the Nagas have been placing the demand for secession from the country, have been fighting for the right for self determination and, in their terminology, have been saying that they were fighting in defence of their sovereignty. The Naga People's Convention came into existence only in 1954, two or three years after violance had broken out in the Naga Hills, and a separate State to the Naga Hills was given by this Government not on the asking of the Nagas who started the trouble, but as a form of compromise in order to win the Nagas away from the path of secession.

In the Mizo Hills, it is the other way about. When independence came in 1947, the Mizos were co-operating fully not only with India, but also with the State of Assam. The representatives from the Mizo Hills not only fully participated in the Assembly of Assam, but they also joined the Congress Parliamentary Party and took part in their little way in running the administration. But the State of Assam, I am sure with the knowledge and perhaps the connivance of the Central Government, took this co-operation, this grace, from the Mizo people in its stride, paid very little attention to them, neglected them, and created a situation in which the Mizo people and the people of the hill areas were made to feel that they were always at the receiving end of the line, and that they had only to take whatever the State Government had to give to them. Many things could be given to them, but they were not given; there were many other things which were given to them, which irritated them. And the last thing that was given to them, in 1960-61 was the Assamese language as the sole official language for the whole State of Assam. This is a matter of history.

As a reaction to all this negligence, this highhandedness by the State Government and the unresponsiveness of the Central Government, the Mizo people, together with all the other hill people, rose to a man and demanded a rightful place within the nation of India, by taking out the hill people from Asam and constituting them into a separate State of their own.

My hon. friend Shri Hazarika who spoke just now had strongly objected to the proposal given by Mr. Pataskar that the Mizo Hills should be taken out from Assam and put directly under the charge of the Central Government. Now, Mr. Hazarika comes from the plains of Assam; he is a part of the state government and the state government is a party in this dispute. Mr. Pataskar is a third party, a leader of this country who has gone to that area and has studied the situation objectively. In 1962, the people of the hill areas took the opportunity of giving expression to their aspirations constitutionally and democratically and the people of the hill areas proper returned all the candidates in the basis of the creation of a separate state for the hill areas. In the Mizo hill area, more than 70 per cent of the Mizo people voted for the Mizo hill and the hill areas of Assam going out of Assam and their constitution into a separate state. In 1962, the Mizo national front which is now

[Shri Swell.]

conducting the rebellion in the Mizo hills was nowhere in the picture. But the government did not pay any attention to these matters and as a result of this unresponsive attitude of the government both at the state and central level, the extremist elements among the Mizos started thinking in terms of secession. People got frustrated; they fell victims to the propaganda of secession. What happened after that in 1963 is news to this country and to this House. Byelections to the state assembly were held in 1963, byelections which were caused by the resignations of the hill members from the state assembly. May I tell you that in May, 1963 the MNF came forward and participated in these elections on the clear platform of secession from the country. I shall read out an extract from their election manifesto. (*An hon Member*: Are you a party to it?) I am not a party; it says:

> "With our prayer to God and beseeching the prayer with more vigour, let us be up and doing and if we win this election we can tell the world that the Mizo people are for independence."

The whole trouble over Kashmir centred round the right of self-determination which would give the people the right to go out of India. But here in the Mizo hills in 1963, the government allowed a party to come forward and fight elections on this very basis of secession. The results of this elections were that the MNF returned their condidates to the state assembly. I am sorry to say that I personally along with my colleagues drew the pointed attention of the Prime Minister of India at that time to this manifesto and the sinister significance of that movement. But the government did not pay any attention. Instead of paying serious attention to things like this, the government of Assam and the state congress of Assam gloated over the victories and began a period of honeymoon with the MNF. Funds and finances were funnelled into the development of the area through MNF. The leaders of the MNF were patronised in many ways and the result of all this unholy alliance and honeymoon is the present trouble in the Mizo hills. I do not have the time to develop the point. May I say one word lastly? Even now it is not too late. We had made the suggestion to the government here; even now, when the area is in flames, there is a danger of the trouble spreading that they should take some steps in the matter, call the leaders of the hill areas and meet them in a conference and take counsel with them and see what best can be done within the frame work of the unity of India to bring to end all these troubles internally. I am sorry that this government till now has not given any indication of its responsiveness to this proposal.

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Chairman, it need hardly be said that in a modern budget the budget debates go far beyond the terms set out in either the king's or queen's speech in England or the President's address over here about a statement of revenue and expenditure. The tradition that arose from the moment having to ask Parliament for money in the way of grants phrased "we give and grant to your Majesty" does not apply to us historically or in fact. In India we have now more or less consolidated it in procedural form by the Minister presenting a statement on Economic Policy along with the budget. It so happens also that the Finance Minister is also the minister of Economic Affairs. Within the time that I have, I do not intend to go into the question, important as they are, whether certain taxes or duties have been raised or lowered and so on but into the economic policies. In this context, I would like to offer my congratulations to the Finance Minister, though belatedly for several though not many statements he has made in his speach reiterating the goal and policy of this Government and the country. This is not said as

an empty phrase or as a formality. If there was an overt departure from established basis of policy, it would cause us even more concern than the departures in practice. There are no announced basic changes in this respect. I think it is very necessary that neither electoral considerations nor considerations of opposing for the purpose of opposition should blind any of us to the fact that there are no express basic changes in the economic policy of our government which is sustained by the majority party. Add to this another consideration, that this government, by which I mean government in a political sense, has continued in this House for the last 19 years. When it First came as a government, it did not come without any background. It came with an economic policy to which it was committed for at least twenty years before independence. We are therefore deeply committed to well known and reiterated economic goals in this country. I think, without going into much earlier statements, I will refer to a statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946 in which year he became vice-president of the Viceroy's executive council. He said:

> "The principal objective of planning the national economy should be to attain national self-sufficiency to avoid economic imperialism."

Economic imperialism is not an epithet. It is a description of a state of economic relations between countries where the result would be the imposition of domination by one country over the other. We have during all these years in various forms stated that socialism and a socialist economy alone can achieve our goals. Therefore, despite what the columnists in our newspapers may say that socialism is out of date—one wonders whether it was 'in date' with some of them at any time!—despite that, socialist economy alone provides the method and hope of reaching economic independence. In this context again, I am grateful to the Prime Minister for the current reiteration; in spite of odd statements that may come from other countries or from our own, she has repeatedly said in the last two or three months that there could be no change in regard to basic policies. Then the question arises; what are these basic policies? Therefore we address ourselves to the statements made by the finance minister and the two documents that are before us. The statement on economic affairs and the Budget speech. In doing that we ought to have in mind the reiterations by the Finance Minister himself, of the objective of his policy. I cannot read all the things that he has said in this connection but I think it is only right that I should say this much, *viz.*, He prefaced his speech saying that—

> "No self-respecting nation can look upon external assistance as a continuous feature of its economy."

We must take this statement as that of the government was though there may have been somewhat different statements from some individual Ministers. Having said that, we go on to examine what our policies have been. These policies have been laid down as centralised planning of human and material resources. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say this. Centralised planning means planning of human and material resources of the country taken as a whole.

It covers priorities and other features. On the basis of self-development, we try to emply these for the creation of goods and services. Perhaps, I should interpolate here that the Minister of Planning, in our system so far as I know it, is answerable in Parliament for the Planning Commission; the economic policies are the responsibility of the Minister of Economic Affairs.

Therefore, if any Minister, be it Minister of Planning or anyone else, makes a statement on economic affairs, the responsibility must be accepted by

[Shri Krishna Menon.]

the Minister of Finance. When we have centralised planning as our established policy on the one hand, and we heard on the other hand—and we heard only two days ago—the statement by the Minister of Planning in the United States, that we should have "guided planning," that is, not centralised planning, but a guided economy. A guided economy unfortunately leaves a bad taste in the mouth. We had a guided democracy in some other country, which came to grief. So, a guided economy some times becomes misguided in relation to our objective.

The second thing relates to the private and public sectors. I think we have been guilty somewhat of making too sharp a difference between these two, and placing undue importance on these words. The main consideration however is this, whether public or private, sectors are intended to serve the country's interest and not the interests of groups or individuals. Therefore, whatever it is, whether it be public sector or private sector, if there is mismanagement, it does not serve the purpose. If it is the private sector, that, too, has to be in tune with and should be dovetailed with the conception of centralised planning and also the country's interests. This means that the maintenance of what may be called a controlled economy, becomes inevitable. This today is not the case in our country alone. There is no country in the world without some kind of a controlled economy. When a controlled economy becomes inevitable, the concern that must arise in the mind of the people, when repeated demands are made, that either no controls can be taken away or all controls must be taken away or there must be relaxation of controls. When such statement comes not from Parliament, not from the Government, but from somewhere else, it causes concern.

The third question is with regard to the reduction of disparities that is to say, the gap between the rich and the poor. The economic facts are that not only in this country but everywhere in the world the disparities as between the rich and poor remain or increase. As between rich countries and the poor countries, the rich countries are becoming richer and the poor countries are becoming poorer. We may therefore roughly divide the countries of the world into two classes: those countries with a *per capita* income of over a thousand dollars a year, and those with a hundred dollars and less. Those with above a thousand dollars a year taking somewhere about, or less than, one-third of the population of the world, while the others are the greater in number have the larger population.

The fourth factor relating to the goal of our economy is the elimination of monopolies. If the House will permit me, I think it is important for us that we should consider these things also in relation to their control.

We speak of non- alignment in relation to foreign affairs. It has become an oft-repeated epithet or something like that. The country, or the party that sustains the Government and has the confidence of the country has repeatedly pronounced itself on monopolies and also on economic policies. I will not go through the various statements—there are many of them—but I will just take six or seven of them of the years 1940, 1942, 1950, 1955, 1963 and 1964.

In 1940, the Congress appointed a sub-committee which was presided over by Shri Ambalal Sarabhai. In those days, the national interests of not allowing foreign cotton to come in coincided with the interests of the textile industry in this country. The committee states that "we are opposed to monopolies in private hands; and therefore, all things which are injurious to public interests or whose acquisition is beneficial to public interests, should be acquired by the

State." That statement was made 26 years ago. Then comes 1942 when, at Jaipur, we declared that our aim was "to bring about a just social order, it is necessary to bring about equitable distribution of existing income and wealth." We also said that "new undertakings in the nature of monopolies serving the country as a whole or covering more than one province should be run on the basis of public ownership." This is very important today, because, there is a shift in some State Governments from public ownership to private hands. Andhra Pradesh, and Mysore are recent examples in this respect. Then, in 1950, we enshrined these objectives in our Constitution in its directive principles. This is not a court of Law, and therefore we need not go into the question whether the Directive Principles have the same quality as the articles of the Constitution. In political terms, they have as good or nearly as good a binding import as the rest of the Constitution. The directive principles said that "ownership and control of the material resources should subserve the common good" and that the economic system does not lead to concentration of wealth.

Then we come to 1955, when the Congress met at Avadi, and set its goal as "a socialist pattern of society" perhaps because certain people were allergic to the word socialism. At Avadi we said, "Where the principal means of production are under social ownership or control and there is equitable distribution of national wealth." That is to say, this is more or less classic definition of socialism, the control of production and distribution, etc., was accepted by us and indeed by all modern economists.

Then, in 1956, we laid down the industrial policy Resolution. I will come to that later. But I may here mention that it said:

> "It is urgent to reduce disparities in income and wealth which exist today to prevent private monopolies and the concentration of economic power in the hands of a small number of individuals. The State will therefore progressively assume a predominant and direct responsibility for setting up new industrial undertakings and undertake state trading on an increasing scale".

Then we come to more recent times. In 1963, at Jaipur, we have reiterated the position, of reducing disparities and build socialism; we spoke in terms of ceiling on incomes. Then finally we come to 1964; at Bhubaneshwar, we laid down that incomes and property in private hands should be limited; that a large share of capital gains should be taken by the State and a large proportion of unearned income should come into the hands of Government.

This is long history. It shows that we have not changed our basic policy during the last 19 years. We have reiterated it time after time, and three or four times a year in this Parliament also in different ways and contexts We should now look as to how this policy has been sought to be implemented. I should also have said that those monopolies have again been emphasised by two important commiteer; the Mahalanobis Committee and the recent Monopolies Inquiry Commission are very familiar to this House. I do not at present want to go into the question of the economic evils that arise from Monopolies in the industrial system of which one of the main features which is the managing agency system which never seems to die. It is a peculiar system in this country.

In the present context, we have to consider what is being done. This leaves me rather confused. I think however that with the enormous amount of expertise available to the Finance Minister and with his greater knowledge of business affairs and company administrations perhaps he will enlighten us on some of these matters which appear to us incongruous. He has said that our objectives

[Shri Krishna Menon.]

are to be achieved at present by the "creation of a framework in which the running enterprises, whether in agriculture or industry, can respond with flexibility to changing situation". This has got an onomatopoeic ring about it. But what he means really is this: the framework is there already and it is in that, the enterprises have been built and continue to be built in the main. It should not be forgotten that the framework is not the framework of any political body or of the Congress or of the present Planning Commission. The framework is the capitalist framework inherited from an empire, from the old feudal conditions and so on. Therefore, if it is meant literally it simply means that you will try to get a degree of social welfare or something like that. Therefore, we find some of the big business people going today to the United States and saying that we want a social welfare State. (*Interruption*) A Social welfare State is not a Socialist State. It would not necessarily lead to a socialist State, and may even lead away from it. So, the present situation as presented by the Finance Minister is that no capital is forthcoming. There is no capital forthcoming by way of rises in investments in the industry as such, and therefore, the banking sector has to finance our industries. The immediate question that arises is, when the banking sector thus does the main financing of our industry, the industries in the public sector also, then, why should not the Government have control over banking altogether? The actual paid by capital of these banks is but one per cent of the deposits which is what goes to finance industry. It is public money is being played with, by the few people who control the banks, with capacity to decide on priorities, decide individuals and also decide on the location of the institutions. The dependence has been on the banking sector. Next comes PL 480. If I have time, I will come to it later to PL 480, to that part of it, called the rupee counterpart funds So far as we know, there is a great deal of mystery about PL 480 finance So far as we are able to gather, the Rupee money works out, I believe, somewhere about 30 dollars—I have forgotten the exact amount. In 1963-64 they took only Rs. 45 crores out of this for the Budget. In 1964-65 they took Rs. 140 crores and in 1965-66 they took Rs. 190 crores. This year it is Rs. 230 crores.

16 hrs.

The requirement of capital for investment in industry is sought to be met by banks and foreign loans. Foreign loans are guaranteed by the government Foreign loans, therefore, have a position of privilege over the indigenous investor. Coming to the use of PL 480 money, we were told it was blocked rupees; that is to say, they were not to be used for any purpose. I have already shown how over five years, they have become part of the budget-resources and increasingly so. I do not want to go into the question of the Indo-American Education Fund so-called just now, but the Fund has this implication. If the fund's resource is blocked money, it cannot be put into circulation. If however it is put into circulation, it adds to the volume of our currency. It is no answer to say these are moneys coming from the sale of goods and therefore must be paid to the vendors. It is not paid into the U.S. account. The sale proceeds goes to the general way of investment and expenditure. Therefore, when blocked money is unblocked, the total volume of currency goes up. Mr. Krishnamachari told this House that they were invested Special Securities i.e., securities that do not earn the interest on Government securities. A special security is therefore like a pro-note. That is all there is. The money for the fund is transferred to government securities. Briefly, the import of this is this. If as a result of putting Rs. 150 crores

of 300 crores of PL 480 money into the Fund, and the Government securities yield 6 per cent, that interest comes from taxation. That is to say, the so-called Fund is paid for by the tax-payer.

The various methods proposed by the Minister are no doubt well-meant. After all, it must be taken into account that he has had only a few months to deal with it. But in those few months, he has made vast changes. The first of these is the abolition of the dividend tax up to, I believe, 10 per cent. That is to say on shares which derive a dividend under 10 per cent is less do not pay any income tax. That is a concession to the corporate sector. It is true a few small individuals will benefit by that also. If that stood alone, it is bad enough. But then comes something else. He allowed the issue of what are called bonus shares. What is the effect of it? If a share today pays a dividend of 12½ per cent, it has to pay income-tax. If he broadens the base of the, shareholding the 12½ per cent may come down to 9 per cent or less. If a company issues bonus shares, thereby its capital holding is increased and profits have to be distributed over a larger number of shares. Therefore, a larger number of corporate sector concerns which would have to pay income-tax in the past now by this device would escape income-tax. It is interesting to notice that in 2 or 3 days after the budget speech, Rs. 98 crores worth of bonus shares were issued. We find from the financial papers that this goes on day after day, with the result it is now not a question of socialism and non-socialism. But it is a question of imposing additional burdens on the tax-payer, because when this tax does not come in, the resources have to be formed in some other way by shifting the burdens elsewhere. Tax-worthy shares are made non-tax-worthy and 12½ per cent is converted to 9 per cent or less by broadening the base thus escaping income-tax. I think this is not a measure that makes for socialism. What is more, it will make it very difficult in the future to nationalise these institutions.

The third is the abolition of expenditure tax. There are many people here who have strong views about it, who say that expenditure tax is vexacious, it yields very little money and so it must be abolished. I think that it is a confession of incapacity on the part of the administration in the matter of collection of taxation and administration. But the real social significance is this. When you abolish expenditure tax, it is possible for corporations to go on in a less limited way with regard to their expenditure accounts. Formerly when the expenditure tax was there, they had to account for their expenditure in the returns. So, this way a great deal of money escapes taxation by the abolition of expenditure tax.

The fourth is the rebate on plantations. 85 per cent of tea plantations are owned by the British. The fifth is that capital gains tax on bonus shares is payable only on realisation after sale and not on their issue, the Government loses the reserve.

The budget speech came on 28th February. On the 3rd February, the President of the Stock Exchange presented a memorandum to the Finance Minister, which contains most of his proposals to which they have referred. I am glad that ministers take advice, but they may take it not only from one section, but from all sections of people. The President of the Stock Exchange sends a memorandum to the Finance Minister on 3rd February and practically all the proposals appear in the budget.

Shri Himatsingka: What about the addition of 10 per cent?

Shri Krishna Menon: The addition of 10 per cent is for taking away other surcharges.

(Shri Krishna Menon.)

Very soon it will not be a question of monopolies affecting small people; it will be a question of monopoly affecting limited size industries where the power of the monopolists will be more effective than even the government in every way.

This brings us to some other problems. Mr. Bhagat yesterday or the day before rightly appealed to the country for small savings to the extent of Rs. 1,000 crores. To achieve this, it is best for him to consider doing something about the banking system whereby small savings can be gathered in the normal way of investment. It cannot be done merely by going and saying that the country is in danger and so on. Secondly, if he collects Rs. 1,000 crores, there must be some assurance that it does not go into profiteering industries.

The government, for good reason or otherwise, is allergic to pressures from outside. It is a very good thing to say that we will not yield to pressure. The Prime Minister has repeated it many times and I believe that it is her firm intention. But the fact is that there are pressures. It is natural for other governments to exert pressures. It is their interest to exert pressures to get things done their way. Within the short time at my disposal, all that I can do is to read out what the *New York Times* has said on this. Of course, it is not a government statement. This is what the *New York Times* says:

> "Much of the changes in Indian economic policies was the result of steady pressure from the USA and the World Bank, the *New York Times* said yesterday."

In the analysis of news from New Delhi, the *New York Times* said US pressure had been particularly effective because the USA provided the largest part of the foreign exchange needed to finance India's development and keep her industry moving.

> Whether these were called 'strings' or 'conditions', the paper said, "India has little choice now but to agree to many of the terms the World Bank is putting on its aid. For, India has nowhere else to go."

The World Bank proposals are based upon the Bell Report. I have not seen it; but it has leaked out to a certain extent. I cannot ask the Finance Minister to lay the Bell Report on the Table, because it is not a report of our Government. But if government has any information about it, that information must be available to the public; because it is the basis of the World Bank's policy. That policy is one which wants to change the structure of our economy and administration. Probably it may come as news to many that the World Bank has never challenged the targets of fertilisers and so on in the fourth plan. All they have said is, you must have fertilisers and everything else, but you must do it in private enterprise.

The second point I want to speak about is this. Shri Asoka Mehta, speaking in New York two days ago, said that the Americans did not understand the "virtues of back-seat driving". With great respect, Mr. Chairman, to tell another country that they should take to fooling our people is too much. What he has said is, you use the Indian people as a front. He says so in so many words. He says, then you will get on better, you will solve many problems by using the Indian people as fronts. He said: "You must know the virtues of back-seat driving". This, if I may say so, Mr. Chairman, is not a new policy so far as the Minister of Planning is concerned. The Asoka Mehta Committee wrote as far back as 1957:

> "We would like to emphasize that it will not be possible for the

country either to build up necessary reserve stocks or to meet the requirements of the vulnerable groups of the population without substantial imports during the next few years. Our food supplies will continue to be marginal for a long time to come and an annual import of the order of 2 to 3 million tons will be required for some time to come. From the point of view of food administration, import has a certain advantage over procurement. All the imported grain comes into the hands of the authorities....".

Then he goes on to say:

"That assured supply of foodgrains from abroad would enable the formulation of a stable and long term food policy needs no emphasis. In fact, assurance of continued imports of certain quantities of foodgrains will constitute the very basis of a successful food policy for some years to come."

That is to say, the dependence on foreign aid, imports and so on has been a part of his belief for a long time even when the Government's policy was very different.

Finally, I want to say, I do not join with those people who use such words as "sell out". This country cannot be sold out by any one of us—there are too many people here to be sold. But, as the same time, it is useful for us to see whether the changes in our policy are of a character where the terms of economic relations will so change that he who pays the piper will call the tune. Only two days ago it was stated in America that their policy is to see that Ceylon, Nepal, Burma and India—and Pakistan is not included there—come under the economic domination of the United States. Once the economic domination has been established, the political domination will follow. In the case of Ceylon, Senanaike, the Prime Minister said: "If you pull your strings too tight, my Government will fall'. In the case of UAR, Nasser said: "Go and drink the salt water in the Mediterranean". It is quite true that we require foreign aid. But here again, another fallacy must be laid at rest. This country, this Parliament, this Government, and the previous Governments have never been against foreign aid. We are always speaking of foreign aid. We require it, but that foreign aid must be in conditions where we and not the donors dominate our economy. I do not want to go into the fertiliser question here. It has got mixed up with slogans and that kind of thing. But I have been told a couple of days back that a Central Fishery Corporation will be set up or has been set up with majority participation of private interests of the United States. That Central Corporation is to have 25 per cent of the catch as a priority and the remainder profit is to be divided half and half between the management and the interests. That Central Corporation, therefore, will control or dominate the State Corporation of Bengal, Orissa and Kerala.

Over and above that, if one looks at this foreign exchange collaboration, there are two things to be said. One is for us to realise that the Johnson policy is different from the Kennedy policy, the Kennedy policy was for rapid industrialisation of underdeveloped countries. President Johnson is resurrecting the Truman Point Four Plan. That was dropped in Kennedy's time and the Kennedy's Plan took its place. Very little of this latter remains now. Now it is more or less a resurrection of the Point Four Plan whereby we are held on the short leash with the supplies and promises about seed and fertilizers. That is why I said the other day that we have been pushed back in our economy. A few professors of Harvard at a meeting of theirs put forward the proposition before the world that Pakistan has done exceedingly well in agriculture compared to India

[Shri Krishna Menon]

and that, therefore, India must adopt the policy of Pakistan. Naturally, we were all impressed by it because they are academic people, but on an examination it is found that these favourable results are yielded by the management of statistical data in a convenient way where the basic year selected does not represent the true change in the basic year. The real picture will then emerge.

When we speak about foreign collaboration it is important for us to realise that that foreign collaboration give must us the expertise and add to our resources. We see that in the six years, between 1956 and 1961, the net gain of foreign exchange for this country was about Rs. 6 crores a year. The export of capital and profits to foreign countries under the existing arrangement has gone up to Rs. 98 crores in 1965 and the bulk of it is in royalties, and fees for various expertise and so on which give little or no gain to the country at all. Therefore, it is not a question of some people using the words "sell out" Nothing is gained or clarified by it. It is not a question of sell out. It is a question of the terms of economic relations undergo both qualitative and quantitative change, we would in a few years reach the point of no return. A man may be given a tonic, but when the tonic becomes so toxic that he would not survive or there is no chance of his survival, then naturally he, or those concerned, has a right to resist against that tonic. That is to say, even if the pill is bitter, maybe better for us to swallow it to accept the smaller evil to ward off a bigger one. But if the tonic is such that the quantity of it changes the quality and become too toxic it is necessary to resist. We have come to a position where the centre of decision appears to be undergoing vast change with the result that the morale of the people gets upset. This Parliament has to be the centre of decision. I am not saying for a moment that the resistence is not put up by the Government. It is my limited experience that unless you stand up to these people they will not listen to you. President Johnson says that he is going to set up a Board for primary and secondary education in India, not to talk of other things. I could say a great deal more about this.

Therefore, in the taking of aid as such, it is no use merely talking about strings. Strings will always be there, but the question is what kind of string is it and how much can be endured. Not only that, even if the string is rather pulled tight and it may become uncomfortable, we must be sure that it does not suffocate us. We must also take into account the environment that exists. We have a different situation in the world regarding Indonesia. We have also a different situation in our country. It is said that the rupee is not de-valued and it will not be de-valued. I think all governments say so prior to de-valuation. The British said it firmly and they de-valued the pound after three days. It is also no use throwing the word "dogma" at us. There is no dogma in this matter. Dogma is something where your belief cannot be scientifically tested, where it does not stand the test of experience. If changes are of a character where the terms of economic relations undergo vast changes we must see what its effects are. We have to take into account the political and other set of circumstances that follow and certainly in regard to our capacity to defend ourselves. If the productive apparatus—it is not necessarily Defence production alone—of the country is tied up to somebody else, they would be able to pull it up any time.

श्री विशन चन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : आदरणीय चेयरमैन महोदय, बजट के सम्बन्ध में यह मेरा आज सदन में पहला ही भाषण है ।

मैं इस में कई चीजों की ओर हाउस का ध्यान दिलाने की चेष्टा करूंगा । सबसे पहले मैं यह बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि संसार के इतिहास में अनेकों सरकारें बदलती रही हैं और इन दिनों काफ़ी मात्रा में बदली हैं । केवल दो ही कारणों से सरकारें बदली हैं—एक तो शक्ति को आधार- मान कर और दूसरे जन-भावना के परिवर्तित होने पर । आज वही दोनों चीजें एक साथ भारत के सम्मुख हैं । एक ओर शक्ति का आधार पाकिस्तान एवं चीन द्वारा चल रहा है और दूसरी ओर जन-भावना का कितना बड़ा विरोध है । इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना पर्याप्त होगा कि अंग्रेजी शासन काल में भी इतनी बार गोली-बारी नहीं हुई, न इतने आदमी मरे, जितने कि आज, हमारे देश में अनेक प्रकार के विरोधी कार्यक्रम नित्य हो रहे हैं और जिनमें हमेशा गोली-बारी सरकार की ओर से चलाई जाती है ।

यही पर मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना आवश्यक है कि जब तक देश की फॉरिन पालिसी एक नाव पर नहीं चलेगी, आप कोई भी निर्णय लीजिये, सफलता हेतु कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा । हमारी स्पष्ट स्थिति यह बन गई है कि हम किसी भी ब्लाक के साथी नहीं, उसका नतीजा हमारे सामने है । अभी श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी अमरीका तशरीफ ले गई थीं । अमेरिका से चलने पर उन्हें और रास्ता नहीं था, मास्को गई । स्वाभाविक बात है कि जब एक सामान्य नागरिक के हृदय पर साधारण व्यवहार का प्रभाव पड़ता है तो एक नेशन या देश पर क्यों नहीं पड़ेगा ? परन्तु आज हम इतने वर्षों से बराबर देखते चले आ रहे हैं कि हमारे देश की फॉरिन पालिसी दो नावों पर चल रही है और इसका स्पष्ट नतीजा यह है कि हम कहीं पर भी स्टैंड नहीं कर पाते । कोई हमारी मजबूत पालिसी बन पाती ।

इसी के साथ मैं ताशकन्द समझौते के बारे में भी एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । जिस समय ताशकन्द समझौता और आदरणीय शास्त्री जी का निधन हुआ और श्री नन्दा जी थोड़े समय के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर हुए, मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि श्री महावीर त्यागी सरीखे कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर ने रिजाइन कर देने पर भी उस वक्त इतनी क्या जल्दी थी, क्या मुश्किल आ रही थी कि फौरन उस समझौते पर कैबिनेट की स्वीकृति की मोहर लग जानी चाहिए । कितनी आपकी पालिसी अच्छी है खुद अपने दिल से पूछिये, कांग्रेस के ही जो बड़े बड़े सज्जन विराजमान है उनका दिल धड़धड़ा रहा है कि यह गलत पालिसी हुई और ताशकन्द समझौते की जिस तरह से धज्जियां आज उड़ रही हैं, वह देश के लिए लज्जास्पद है केवल शासन के लिए ही नहीं । एक तरफ महावीर त्यागी साहब इस्तीफा देते हैं दूसरी तरफ शास्त्री जी के दाह-संस्कार का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और इधर श्री नन्दा जी को इस बात की सख्त जरूरत महसूस होती है कि किसी भी तरह से ताशकन्द समझौते पर मान्यता की मोल मुहर लग जानी चाहिए । इसका मतलब क्या था ? आपके हृदय में भ्रम था, आप समझ रहे थे कि यह गलत चीज हुई है । पर उस वक्त मौके का लाभ उठा कर सील मुहर कराना चाहते थे ।

इसके बाद मैं शासन के सम्बन्ध की कुछ बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । कहा जाता है कि हमारी बड़ी स्टेबिल गवर्नमेंट चल रही है । बिला शक, गवर्नमेंट ठीक प्रकार से चल रही है, ऐसा हमें दिखाई पड़ता है लेकिन जो वस्तुस्थिति है उससे मुंह मोड़ना पाप होगा । मैं बड़ी विनय के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि असन्तोष का दुष्परिणाम देश के समक्ष कभी भी आ सकता है । आज स्थिति इस प्रकार की बन चुकी है, मैं नमूने के तौर पर बताना चाहता हूं कि नागालैंड की बात लीजिये, मैं डीटेल में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि मेरे पास इतना टाइम नहीं होगा, नागालैंड के बारे में आज तक कुछ भी निर्णय नहीं हुआ । इतने वर्षों के बाद भी

[श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठी]

हम कहां स्टैंड कर रहे हैं, यह हमें नहीं मालूम, और न देश को कुछ मालूम है और अगर मैं यह कहूं कि जिनका निर्णय लेना है उनको भी नहीं मालूम कि उनको क्या करना है तो सत्य होगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : तब किसको मालूम है ?

श्री विशन चन्द्र सेठ : आप चुपचाप बैठिये कृपा करके । मुझ को मालूम है, वह मैं बता रहा हूं । आप चुपचाप बैठिये ।

दूसरी बात नवीन नवीन प्रान्तों की रचना के सम्बन्ध में है । इसी हाउस में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट कहा था, आदरणीय स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू ने कहा कि पंजाब का नवीन प्रान्त नहीं बनेगा, परन्तु आप जानते हैं नवीन प्रान्त बन गया । अब दूसरी नवीन प्रान्तों की मांगें सरकार के सामने आने वाली हैं और आ चुका है । आपकी कोई भी पालिसी निश्चयात्मक बुद्धि से आज तक नहीं बनी कि हमें यह करना है, यह नहीं करना है । उसका प्रतिफल देश के सामने आता जा रहा है ।

इसी के साथ साथ काश्मीर की बात भी कहना चाहता हूं । सारा देश जिस मामले में एक निर्णय कर चुका है, परन्तु सरकार आज तक काश्मीर का क्या स्टेटस है, विदेश मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत या भारतीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत है, आज तक उसकी स्थिति जैसी की तैसी पड़ी हुई है । और ख्वामख्वाह के लिए कभी होम मिनिस्टर, कभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय वृथा सन्तोष कराने की चेष्टा करते हैं परन्तु वस्तुस्थिति बिलकुल विपरीत है ।

इसी के साथ साथ पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा क्या व्यवहार होना चाहिये ? पाकिस्तान की स्थिति आपके सामने है । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि दबने और कमजोरी दिखाने का ठेका तो भारत ने ले रखा है और हमें डंडा दिखाने का ठेका पाकिस्तान ने ले रखा है । आपकी कोई भी पालिसी इस प्रकार की नहीं कि जिससे यह समझ में आये कि आप इस देश की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं ।

इसी तरह से चीन का मामला भी हमारे सामने है । मैं हैरान हो जाता हूं कि एक तरफ चीन के लिए भारतीय समाचार पत्रों और सरकार की तरफ से जो पैम्फलेट निकलते हैं उनमें चीन में खाना नहीं है, चीन में फलां वस्तु नहीं है परन्तु अनेक चीजें न होने के बाद भी वह पाकिस्तान के साथ खुलकर आपके सामने मौजूद है । उस चीन ने अमेरिका से खुलकर दुश्मनी कर रखी है, उस चीन ने रूस से खुलकर दुश्मनी कर रखी है । एक ऐसा मुल्क जिसके सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि वहां भोज पदार्थ भी नहीं वह तो इतने बड़े बड़े मुल्कों से खुली दुश्मनी कर के खड़ा है, परन्तु हमारी सरकार की क्या स्थिति है कि उसे चप्पे चप्पे पर डर मालूम होता है । नागालैंड की समस्या भी नहीं तय कर सकती, पंजाबी सूबे की बात भी नहीं तय कर सकती । जहां पर दबाया गया, जहां पर जोर डाला गया, सरकार दब गई और दबने के बाद भी कोई निर्णय लेना दैनिक कार्यक्रम बन गया है ।

इसी के साथ साथ ऐटम बम की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं । ऐटम बम के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मिनिस्टरों के मन में क्या है, यह तो वह जानें या भगवान जाने । परन्तु मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है आप जिस क्लब के मेम्बर बनना चाहते हैं, जिसमें नान-एटामिक एनर्जी का समर्थन होगा उसी क्लब का भाव थोड़े दिन में जोरों हो जायगा । अब तक तो चीन ने ऐटम बम बनाया । अब वह हाइड्रोजन बम बना रहा है और आप फरमा रहे हैं कि हम नहीं बनायेंगे । यह राज चलाना है या कोई बनिये की दुकान है आटा दाल की ?

यह देश की जरूरत का प्रश्न है । अगर देश को इस बात की जरूरत है, यद्यपि हम जानते हैं कि ऐटम बम या हाइड्रोजन बम दुनिया की लड़ाई का निर्णय नहीं करेगा, परन्तु हमारे पास प्रोजार होना चाहिये, हमारे पास आंखें दिखाने के लिए शक्ति होनी चाहिए । परन्तु आप आंखें दिखाने वाली शक्ति भी बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं आपसे गोल्ड कंट्रोल की बात भी कहना चाहता हूं । श्री भगत साहब बैठे हैं । रोज स्टेटमेंट ईश्यू कर देते हैं । गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिलकुल फेल हो चुका है । आज तक चोरी का इतना सोना हमारे देश में नहीं आया जितना आज आ रहा है । सरकार को मालूम है, भगत साहब को मालूम है टी० टी० कृष्णमचारी साहब को भी मालूम था अच्छी तरह से और अब वित्त मंत्री श्री चौधरी साहब को भी मालूम है । परन्तु एक जिद्द है । जिद्द किस बात की है वह हमें नहीं मालूम । इससे इनका कौन सा खास इन्टरेस्ट है कि जिसकी वजह से गोल्ड कंट्रोल लगाये हुए हैं ? जिसका इतना बड़ा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, साथ ही गवर्नमेंट को इनकम टैक्स और सेल्स टैक्स की बड़ी हानि हो रही है कि मैं हैरान हूं ।

फारेन एक्सचेंज के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कह देना चाहता हूं । इतना फारेन एक्सचेंज भारतीयों का विदेशों में पड़ा है कि मैं आपको बताता हूं कि जिस फारेन एक्सचेंज की इतनी बड़ी दिक्कत भारत के समक्ष है, अगर हम फारेन एक्सचेंज को देश में लाने के लिए सुविधाजनक साधन बना दें तो हमको यह दिक्कत नहीं रहे । परन्तु हमारी सरकार की नीति ऐसी है कि कभी भी उसने निर्णय नहीं दिया और निर्णय न होने की वजह से आज हमारा देश घोर विपत्ति में पड़ा हुआ है ।

इसी के साथ साथ जनरल नासिर की बात की भी मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं । एकफ तरफ जनरल नासिर इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम कर रहे हैं कि जिसका भारत के साथ बिलकुल विपरीत सम्बन्ध है जैसे पान इस्लामिक स्टेट की रचना, दूसरी तरफ सिर्फ जनरल नासिर को राजी करने के लिए हम इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं कि इजरायल को मान्यता दें । इजरायल का प्रेसीडेंट भारतीय क्षेत्र से निकलता है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानती है कि उसके साथ जो व्यवहार किया गया वह नहीं करना चाहिये था । हमारी सरकार अगर ईमानदारी के साथ अपनी कमजोरी को मान ले तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि कांग्रेस वाले तो आपके साथ हैं ही, विरोधी भी कोई इस पर बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । परन्तु आप हर बात को छिपा कर यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि आपने जो कुछ किया वह अकल से बिलकुल भरपूर है, इतनी बड़ी गलती करने के बाद कि एक दूसरे देश का राष्ट्रपति भारतीय क्षेत्र से निकले और उसका उचित सम्मान भी न हो, यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है । परन्तु है कौन बीच में ? वही नासिर साहब । स्वेज कैनाल के मामले में भारत ने जो कुछ किया नासिर साहब ने उसके बदले में क्या दिया हमारे समक्ष है ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । नन्दा जी ने इसी हाउस में कहा कि हम दो वर्ष के अन्दर भारत से सारा भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त कर देंगे और अगर भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त नहीं करा सके तो हम कुर्सी छोड़ देंगे । परन्तु मैं सिर्फ इतना ही बोलना चाहता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार जिस सीमा पर आज पहुंच चुका है उसे देख कर शर्म मालूम पड़ती है । परन्तु नन्दा जी आज भी अपनी कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : है नहीं सामने

श्री विशन चन्द्र सेठ : हां, मुझ मालूम है । मैं देख रहा हूं । हमारे देश के जो मान्य नेता हैं वह अगर कोई बात कहते हैं तो उसको करके दिखायें और अगर कहीं कोई कमजोरी

[श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ]

हो तो उसको खुल कर कह कि यह बात हमसे गलत हो गई। मैं समझता हूं इससे हमारे देश की स्थिति बहुत आगे बढ़ सकती है। हर चीज को छिपाना और ब्लैकडोर से लाने की चेष्टा करना यह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं आप के सामने अनाज के सम्बन्ध में भी एक छोटी सी बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के वक्त में भी उन को लिखा था, फिर शास्त्री जी को भी लिखा अलबत्ता इंदिरा जी को नहीं लिखा क्योंकि एक, आध खत जो उन्हें मैंने भेजा उसका जवाब ही नहीं आया। गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश में 8 परसेंट नाज की कमी है। मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं वैसे सारे देश में ही आना जाना होता रहता है। भारत में 20 परसेंट जमीन वेस्ट पड़ी हुई है जिसको इस्तेमाल ही नहीं किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि मैंट्रल फूड मिनिस्टर के अन्तर्गत जितने भी उसके सहयोगी विभाग है जैसे कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट, कैनाल्स इलेक्ट्रिसिटी यह सारे विभाग दिए जाएं। प्राविंसेज के सिपुर्द यह काम नहीं करना चाहिए प्रान्तों द्वारा जिस तरीके से रुपया आप बांट रहे हैं, और जो दुर्दशा हो रही है उसका हाल सभी लोगों को पता है मैं उसको क्या बताऊं परन्तु मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रान्तों के जरिए जो चीजें आप बांटने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं वह वस्तुतः नहीं बांट रहे हैं या ऐसे बांट रहे हैं जिसका पूरा लाभ खेतिहर किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह काम दो, तीन या चार साल के लिए स्वयं अपने हाथों में ले लेना चाहिए। अगर केन्द्र के खाद्य मन्त्री स्वयं इस काम को सम्भाल लें और जैसा मैंने कहा सहयोगी विभाग जैसे कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट, कैनाल्स और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी आदि यह सारे उनके नीचे आ जायं उनके ओवरआल चार्ज में आ जायं तो मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में काफी अच्छा काम किया जा सकेगा और खाद्यान्न की कमी नहीं रह सकेगी। जिस परमात्मा ने इस संसार की सृष्टि की है, जानवर और मानव आदि पैदा किये जहां 40-50 करोड़ इंसान बसते हैं तो भगवान् के यहां अन्याय नहीं है कि उसने उनके पेट भरने के वास्ते इन्तजाम न रक्खा हो। देश में अगर वास्तविक तौर पर देखा जाय तो अनाज की उतनी कमी नहीं जो दिखाई देती है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : मैं ज्यादा देर नहीं लूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : पन्द्रह मिनट लगेंगे। दो, तीन मिनट में अपनी बात कह लीजिये।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : दरअसल आज देश में जो एक साइकालिजी चल रही है उसको बदलना जरूरी है।

जैसा मैंने कहा भगवान के यहां अन्याय नहीं है लेकिन अन्याय तो हमारा है कि हमने कण्ट्रोल लगा कर देश में वस्तुस्थिति है उसका बिल्कुल निराकरण कर दिया है। देश के अन्दर एक साइकालिजी आप स्पष्ट देख सकते हैं कि कण्ट्रोल आया और चीज मार्केट से खो जाती है। कण्ट्रोल शब्द के आते ही ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह चीज मार्केट से उड़ गई और इसका आप के सामने प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण मौजूद है। मेरा तो कहना है कि सारे कण्ट्रोल आप हटा दें और उसके बाद फिर अगर किसी के पास स्टाक निकले तो उसे तत्काल मुनासिब सजा देने की व्यवस्था कीजिये। अभी होता यह है कि अगर किसी के पास स्टाक निकलता

है कोई जमाखोरी आदि के अपराध में पकड़ा जाता है तो उस पर मुकद्दमा अनेक वर्ष तक चलता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि न वह डिप्टी साहब रहेंगे, न पकड़ने वाला रहेगा और न ही वह जुर्म करने वाला रहेगा। अगर किसी के पास कुछ चीज निकले तो उसका मुकद्दमा वर्षों नहीं चलना चाहिए मामले को जल्द से जल्द निबटा देना चाहिए और खतावार साबित होने पर सजा देनी चाहिए।

जहां तक कण्ट्रोल का सवाल है कण्ट्रोल शब्द ही हमारे देश में नाकामयाब साबित हुआ है। किसी भी चीज का कण्ट्रोल इस देश में नाकामयाब रहा है। अगर आप कण्ट्रोल हटा कर देश की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं तो देश में इतने अनाज की कमी नहीं है जितनी कि आज हमारे सामने दिखलाई पड़ती है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक चीज की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि प्रजातांत्रिक शासन के लिए बड़ी दुहाई कांग्रेस वाले और सभी लोग देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्रजातांत्रिक शासन का अर्थ क्या है? उसका सीधा सादा अर्थ यह है कि प्रजा की भावना के अनुरूप जो शासन प्रणाली चले उस को प्रजातांत्रिक शासन कहते हैं परन्तु दुर्भाग्य हमारे देश का यह है कि प्रजातांत्रिक शासन कहने वाली सरकार की यह दुर्दशा कि किसी भी क्षेत्र में जाकर देखिये हैरानी प्रतीत होती है कि सरकार एक चीज है और जिन पर शासन किया जा रहा है वह दूसरी चीज है। उनके बीच में अन्तर इतना ज्यादा बन चुका है कि जो सद्भावना सरकार और जनता के बीच में होनी चाहिए उसका पूर्णतया अभाव है।

इसी के साथ साथ आर्थिक सन्तुलन के विषय में भी मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि उसका सम्बन्ध हमारे मन्त्री महोदय श्री जगत से है। आज देश के आर्थिक संकट की यह स्थिति है कि मैं अभी बम्बई से आया हूं थोड़े दिनों पहले वहां यह स्थिति थी कि अधिक से अधिक 6–7 परसेंट ब्याज होता था आज वह 18 परसेंट है और ब्लैक के रुपये का ब्याज अर्थात् बिना लिखा पढ़ी का जो रुपया देता है उस पर आज 36 परसेंट ब्याज चल रहा है। यह स्थिति आर्थिक सन्तुलन की हो रही है। आप कागजी दुनिया में बैठ कर जो मन में व्यर्थ सन्तोष कर रहे हैं तो उसका कोई मतलब नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री विज्ञानचन्द्र सठ : बस मैं समाप्त ही कर रहा हूं। मुझे थोड़ा सा समय और आप दे दें।

सन् 1950–51 में सारे देश के सूबों और केन्द्र का मिला कर 731 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, 65–66 में वह बढ़ कर 3793 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है अर्थात् पांच गुने से भी अधिक बढ़ गया है। आर्थिक सन्तुलन की स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ चुकी है कि अगर इसे समय से नहीं संभाला गया तो इसका देश पर बहुत घातक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। आज अगर व्यवसाय को बैंक सरवाइव न करती तो देश चौपट हो सकता था।

इसके साथ साथ देश की मिलों के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि जितनी मिलें देश में लगी हुई है नई की बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं आज उन मिलों की उत्पादन क्षमता 70 परसेंट से भी कम है। 100 के रेशियो में उनका उत्पादन केवल 70 परसेंट है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला है इस को कौन मिनिस्टर महोदय देख रहे हैं? 30 परसेंट उत्पादन की राष्ट्रीय कमी है उसको कौन देख रहा है? आखिर कौन से मिनिस्टर के सिर पर इसका वजन है? सब ऐश कर रहे हैं और जिस को टेलीफोन कीजिये तो मालूम होता है कि शाम को डिनर हैं उसमें गये हुए हैं या कभी पता चलता है कि मीटिंग में गये

[बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

हुए हैं । उन्हें मिलने की फुरसत ही नहीं । मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि यह देश में हो क्या रहा है और यह हमारे मिस्टिर साहबान आखिर कर क्या कर रहे हैं? आखिर प्रोडक्शन में 30 परसेंट की जो कमी हो रही है उसकी किस मिनिस्टर को चिन्ता है ? इतनी बड़ी हानि को बर्दाश्त किया जाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में एक मिनट में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में केवल मुझे यह कहना है कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं सफल नहीं हुई इसे सारी दुनिया जानती है । मेरा सुझाव है कि बजाय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के हम त्रिवर्षीय योजनाएं शुरू करनी चाहियें । एक वक्त में एक चीज लें, एक एक आइटम लेकर चलें तो ठीक रहेगा । अब अगर आप प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछ लें कि साहब आप क्या क्या आइटम्स को लेकर चल रहे हैं तो उनकी तादाद इतनी अधिक है कि उन्हें कागजात देखने होंगे और तब वह उनको गिना सकेंगे । मेरा कहना है कि अगर वाकई देश की उन्नति करनी है तो त्रिवर्षीय योजनाएं अमल में लाइये और यह तय कीजिये कि पहले तीन वर्ष में हम एग्रीकल्चर लेंगे, दूसरे तीन वर्ष में रोड्स और रेलें लेंगे और अगले तीन वर्ष में शिक्षा लेंगे, इस तरह से एक एक आइटम को एक वक्त में लेकर चलेंगे तो हमारी जो समस्याएं हैं वह निश्चित रूप से हल हो जायेंगी और हम अपने उद्देश्यों व लक्ष्यों को हासिल कर सकेंगे. . .

सभापति महोदय : बस अब समय नहीं है ।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : जैसी आप की इच्छा । मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): I would request the Finance Minister and the Government party to come down from the ivory tower of idealism and face facts as they are. About their tall talk, about socialism, I would only quote from the speech of no less a personality than the president of the Indian National Congress, Shri Kamaraj Nadar. This is the report of what he said at Tiruppattur on May 1:

> "Although 11 years had passed since the Congress accepted socialism as its goal', Mr. Kamaraj said, 'the developmental programmes of the Government had not succeeded in lessening, let alone, removing the disparity between the rich and the poor'.".

There cannot be a better tribute to the Congress Government than the one from their own president who has pointed out how their socialism has failed and how they could not do much to remove the disparity between the rich and the poor. I do not know whether the time has come for them to review their attitude and their policies.

A friend of mine told me the other day that the budget was just like filaria. Every year, there is some swelling and from that day onwards, an effort is made to remove that swalling, but the next year also, another budget and another swelling come, and thus a time may come when the man will not be able to walk properly.

Our country has suffered very much, and the people are really in starving or semi-starving conditions, in spite of the talks over the radio and on the platform and in the press about socialism. All the development plans are concentrated in certain areas, and there too the urban areas, and the people in the villages do not get any benefit of the money spent on them. The economic disparity between one State and another is also really evident. I come from the State of Kerala which is neglected, and which has got its own problems, and Government have not done much to alleviate the difficulties of the people of Kerala.

Now we have got the problem of unemployment. There is the problem of over-population. We have got so many problems to tackle. But they are being neglected. We have got very many difficulties in our State to contend with. People are finding it very difficult to make both ends meet. Even in the last three months, what all problems we have had to face? We faced the problem of starvation. Immediately after that, we had a power cut and hundreds of thousands of labourers were thrown out of employment. Now we have a diesel shortage. There is one trouble or other afflicting the State, but nothing is being done to tackle it.

I would request Government to see that disparity between State and State is avoided and more money is spent in the backward areas, backward industrially or otherwise. We have got the problem of the educated unemployed. Nothing has been done to find a solution to it. As far as industries are concerned, there was the phyto chemicals project. But what happened? It has been abandoned. The oil refinery project is proceeding at a snail's pace. The shipbuilding yard and other Central projects are going at a very slow speed. Nothing is being done to expedite matters.

Coming to other questions of policy, let me take the Defence of India Rules. The emergency has been partly lifted. Is it not time for us to see how the DIR was used by Government, by the ruling party? When the emergency was there and we were all facing a critical situation, we did not want to ventilate all our grievances. But now is it not time to look into this matter? I also say that in future Government must see that innocent people are not troubled.

I know cases of how DIR was misused in my State. In a place called Kondotti, four or five people gave evidence in a corruption case against an officer. Immediately, the Collector suspended the officer. The Congress people who wanted to shield this officer could not do anything against these people. So they were taken under the DIR, for giving evidence against an officer who was corrupt. It was because the Congress party people were supporting that officer, they were shielding him. So they sent petitions and those people were taken under the DIR. The learned magistrate observed when an application for bail was moved that party and political rivalry was responsible for this.

In another place, in a village, there was a feud in the management of a mosque. People belonging to one of the parties were arrested under DIR. The DIR was misused in this case also.

Anybody who is not in the good books of the Congress Party is called a traitor. Even in this House, I have heard people accusing the Communist Party members as traitors. Now they have been released. So what happened to the conspiracy? What has happened to the pro-Chinese activities of those people? Either Shri Nanda was wrong or if they are pro-Chinese their release was wrong. Now who is wrong? Shri Gopalan has been congratulated on his release by Shri Nanda and Shri Hathi and they welcomed when he came here.

You cannot question the loyalty of people in this lighthearted way. To question the patriotism of a person is a serious thing. It cannot be questioned. You can arrest them if you do not like them, but do not call them traitors. Also when there are charges framed against them, they should be given an opportunity to vindicate themselves before a court of law. Therefore, I would request Government that in future at least they should use the DIR with more care and impartiality.

I now come to the language problem. We find in most other countries they are generous and magnanimous so far as the language problem is concerned. Take Malaysia. What has

[Shri Mohammed Koya]

Tunku Abdur Rehman done there for the small number of Tamilians there? Tamil has been declared as one of the official languages. When you go to Malaysia, you see Tamil signboards there on the roads. Take for example Ceylon. There is a Tamil population in Ceylon and Tamil is one of the official languages. But what is the case of Urdu in this country, birthplace of Urdu, where hundreds and thousands of families speak Urdu? Urdu has not got any recognition. Millions of signatures are collected and sent to the Government, but nothing has so far been done, and no steps have been taken to make Urdu an official language in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra and other places. If this is not partiality, what is partiality?

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat): I would also like to congratulate the Finance Minister for the responsiveness he has shown to various criticisms made and for laying down a policy which has broadly followed the strategy decided for this country many years ago.

With many of the things which my hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon said, I would agree. Undoubtedly things mentioned by him are objectives necessary for this country and accepted by this country, and the broad strategy for achieving them will have to be followed, but while the broad strategy may remain the same, tactical changes are necessary from time to time. The major problem before the country today is one of increasing production.

My hon. friend who spoke a little while ago, Shri Bishen Chandra Seth, said many things with which I cannot agree. In fact, he made certain statements which are not correct. It is, I think, fantastic to suggest that President Nasser is a supporter of the Islamic Front. In fact, he has been one of the most dedicated opponents of any organisation based only on the religious community of different nations. But one point of my hon. friend, Shri Bishen Chandra Seth, I fully accept, and that is the non-utilisation of the industrial capacity of this country. It is a fact that even today there is a great deal of idle capacity, and if that idle capacity were properly utilised, not only would production immediately increase, but it would also help the economy in many other ways. Therefore one of the very first things which should be done is to see that this idle capacity is fully utilised.

Responsibility for doing so must be fixed, and I speak both of the public sector and the private sector. In both the sectors, unless efficiency is increased, we cannot reach the targets we have set before ourselves. We have in the public sector a very careful audit, but it is generally an audit of accounts, an audit in financial terms; there is really speaking, no audit of performance. We should see that there is an audit of performance, and we should take care to see that responsibility is properly fixed. If a man who is placed in charge does not deliver the goods, some penalty should accrue to him.

At present what happens is that if a man does exceptionally good work, there is hardly any recognition. I do not say that is no recognition, but I do say that the recognition is not what he deserves. On the other hand, if someone simply carries on, then also there is hardly any penalty imposed on him. In a situation like this it is not surprising that a very large number of people prefer to take the line of least resistance. Those who do nothing will not make any mistakes. Those who are enterprising, those who have initiative, those who are prepared to take risks, may occasionally make mistakes. If we do not allow that initiative and enterprise, especially to the managers of the public sector, the public sector will not be able to fulfil our expectations, and the result will be that general blame may apply to the public sector as a whole which will

be quite undeserved. I woud therefore, suggest that some kind of performance audit should be instituted, and this should be done on the basis of the performance of the Managing Director, General Manager or Chairman, whatever you call him. Make him responsible, give him credit whenever he achieves something, and if there are any gross failures, especially failures which are due to any gross negligence, or something even worse—these things also may happen; one can never be sure when one is dealing with a very large number of people, all sorts of cognigencies may arise—impose a penalty. If this is done, that itself will, to a large extent, help us to increase production.

This also relates to the question of the time taken in execution of new projects. Again and again we find that new projects spill over from year to year. The projects which should be completed in three years very often take five or six years or even more. All this means capital is tied down; not only that, a good deal of productive capacity is wasted and human talents are wasted.

If we make a full survey of the unutilised capacity in the country, we would see that we can by small balancing acts enable them to perform much more. Often, for very small amounts of foreign exchange, the entire process is held up. Perhaps a factory or a mill with a capital investment of Rs. 30 crores can with three or four lakhs of foreign exchange at a critical point of time go into full production. For want of those few lakhs, very often the entire production is held up. At the same time we think of setting up of a new mill. In this context, I would ask the government to examine once again the question of Bokaro. Certainly there must be more steel mills in this country, but at the moment, there is a glut and overproduction. All the steel and iron produced by Hindustan Steel is not fully absorbed. Can we not slow down Bokaro a little? I am not talking of giving up or even suspending it, but of spreading it over a number of years so that with the foreign exchange that would thus be available, we can get immediate returns from projects already in existence. Our immediate problem is food. With only a fraction of what is involved in Bokaro, a number of fertiliser plants in the public sector itself can be set up. This would go a long way in solving our food problem and thus relieve the economy of one of its greatest burdens.

I would also like the government to have a second look at the policy of right money and credit squeeze. It is often said that when you have a developing economy, inflationary tendencies are necessarily encouraged. Inflation is no doubt a dangerous thing, but at the same time, I think we should remember that when there is a developing economy and when there is progress at the rate at which we have tried to achieve, some amount of inflation is inevitable. Only it should be controlled inflation. I think sometimes the policy of deflation has gone too far in the other direction. The policy of high interest not only hampers production, but it also acts as a constant check on the development of the economy. Various measures can be adopted to ease the situation. Some of the measures set out by the hon. Finance Minister are welcome.

I would suggest for the Finance Minister's consideration a greater distinction between personal taxation and corporate taxation. We want to have taxes partly to restrict consumption Certainly consumption should be restricted. Cannot some provision be made in corporate taxes by which some relief is given to money which is ploughed back into industry. There is some kind of tax holiday even today for new enterprises for five years.

16.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

If that could be done, it will enthuse people to put more money back into

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

investment and productive activities; it will not go into consumption. One of the major objectives of a deflationary policy is to see that money which is available to the community is not exhausted in consumption today but is utilised for increasing the productive capacity. By a measure like the one I have suggested, I think there will be a definite incentive given to plough back money into industry and thus strengthen the industrial base. It is common knowledge today that there is shortage of money and even when important and necessary industries are started, it has to be underwritten very heavily. Very often the underwriters have to find almost the total amount of the money which is to be invested. It is a most unsatisfactory situation. The suggestion which I have made will go some way to meet this difficulty.

I thank the hon. Finance Minister that he has to some extent, simplified the procedure about the annuity deposits and also given some relief. But I think there is room for further simplification, and further relief, not so much in terms of money, as in terms of procedure. At present one has to pay the annuity deposit and keep the receipt and then report to the in ome-tax department. Later on a taxpayer has to produce that receipt again in order to get back his money. It may be that in the case of persons who may die, the widows or their successors do not know where the receipt is. So, why should not some other means be adopted? In this connection, I would like to make two suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. I would first suggest that the deposits may be replaced by purchasing non-redeemable National Savings Certificates. The savings certificates will be with the person who has to pay the annuity deposit, whatever be the amount of the annuity deposit for which he is liable, let it be in the form of national Defence Bonds or National Savings Certificates, and if the hon. Finance Minister desires that this money should not circulate, that the payer should not be able to redeem it for ten years, he may introduce a new class of non-redeemable National Savings Certificates or Defence Bonds which cannot be redeemed for 10 years. Let the person purchase this kind of bonds and this should be enough to release him from the obligation of paying the Annuity Deposit.

My se ond suggestion arises from the fact that there is today a shortage of investment everywhere a person is allowed to invest in any of the major public sector enterprises, or in certain industries to which Government gives a very high priority, for example, the fertiliser industry or machine tools or the shipbuilding industry, or the production of power,—there are industries which have a very high priority—if investment in these cases of industries is also accepted as a form of paying the annuity deposits it would greatly help in raising funds for important industries. It would broaden the capital base within the Community and remove the scarcity of funds from which we are suffering. It would simplify matters, and make it far easier for the income-tax department to keep accounts. It would enable a person who pays the annuity amount to keep a check of what he has done, and the receipt would be with him; the share would be with him, or the savings certificates will be with him. In this way, he would be able to deal with his own property in a much more effective way.

I think it has to be recognised that one of the major problems in this country is that our economic base is too narrow. According to the Finance Minister himself, less than 200,000 people in the whole of India have an income of more than Rs. 15,000 per year, and only about 80,000 people have an income of more than Rs. 25,000 a year. I am not sure if these figures are correct, because, when we look at the ostentatious expenditure that goes on all

along, when we look at the cities and towns, this figure of only 80,000 people with an income of Rs. 25,000 or more a year, seems sowewhat suspect. Whatever it may be, this number has to be increased. It can be increased if only we give an incentive to smaller men. At present, many of the industrial policies are so shaped that in spite of the best intentions of the Government, the benefit does not go so much to the small man as to the larger industries. In the various investment corporations, in the various finance corporations they have a majority. I think the time has come . . .

An hon. Member: To modify the rules.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, certainly, we should modify the rules. Also the time has come to change the definition of a small-scale unit. At one time, a small scale unit was a unit with not more than Rs.5,000 It was made Rs. 10,000, and today it is, I think, Rs. 25,000. With a sharp fall in the value of money, even Rs. 25,000 is hardly an economic unit today. Perhaps, a small scale unit could go up to a lakh of rupees or so; whatever be the reasonable amount should be examined by the experts in the Finance Ministry. The procedures should also be simplified. At present, many of the laws are vexatious, and because they are vexatious, there is great evasion.

As I said earlier, there is a case for some distinction between personal taxes and corporate taxes. There is one more reason I would like to give for the consideration of the Finance Minister. In the case of personal taxes, a man pays out of his own earnings and therefore, he has some interest in saving. In the case of corporate taxes, he does not pay himself. A man will therefore indulge in extravagance if the tax rates are too high. If they are too vexations, all kinds of infructuous expenditure are put on the expense accounts and in this way good money is wasted, simply because of bad laws. Therefore, if the laws are improved, I think even with a lower rate, the collections are bound to be higher and that would ease the situation . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is over. We have to take up the next business.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I shall finish in two or three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue afterwards, if he wants more time.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Then, I will finish afterwards.

Several hon. Members: Yes, yes.

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17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

(ii) DERAILMENT OF ASSAM MAIL

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The derailment of the 3 Up Assam Mail near Panikhaiti station on the Gauhati-Lumding section on the 30th April, 1966."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On 30-4-66 while 3 Up Assam Mail was running through on the main line of Panikhaiti station on the Gauhati-Lumding section of the Northeast Frontier Railway, it derailed of its 11th and 12th bogies from the engine, while the 13th, 14th and 15th bogies derailed and capsized. The accident took place at 12·42 hours. The front ten bogies, as well as the rearmost three bogies remained on the rails.

As a result of this accident, one person suffered grievous injuries, two simple injuries and 23 trivial injuries. Four injured persons were taken

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

by an ambulance van to Maligaon Railway Hospital, while twenty-two persons who had received only trivial injuries were given medical attention on the spot and allowed to proceed.

Senior Railway Officers including the Chief Medical Officer immediately rushed to Panikhaiti station by road from Gauhati; a distance of 14 Kms. A medical van was also rushed by rail.

The first portion of the train consisting of ten bogies that were on the rail was despatched on its onward journey at 18.45 hours on the same day.

Through communication was restored at 21.45 hours.

The cause of the accident will be enquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta who is commencing his enquiry today on 3-5-66.

Shri Hem Barua: Since one of the three incriminating documents seized from the Naga underground leaders at Jorhat on 7th March discloses a broad strategy of sabotage to be carried out by Naga hostiles within the month of April, may I know why is it that government did not take the necessary precautions to see that such unfortunate incidents do not recur in the area one after the other?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The whole House knows that some steps have been taken and they have been found quite suitable. It is due to these remedial measures that on 29th April, a day earlier, a live bomb was detected at Dimapur, which is under investigation by the military personnel at present.

Shri Hem Barua: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He asks. why is it you did not take any action?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Remedial measures have been taken. So far as this incident is concerned, the cause is under investigation. But the first reports from the site do not indicate any ground for suspecting outside interference. Therefore, I cannot say anything positive about the cause.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): May I know whether any defence personnel were travelling in that train and what is the number of defence personnel injured out of the 26?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes Sir. The number of defence personnel injured is one—Flt. Lt. Pratap Chandra Vaidya, who was grievously injured. According to the report I have just got, he has passed away.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether the site where this incident occurred is hill area which is as good as the Naga Hills area?

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: The site is well known to the hon. member, who comes from that part, because Gauhati itself is surrounded by hills

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : श्रीमन्, चीन और पाकिस्तान जब भारतीय सीमा पर आक्रमण की तैयारी कर रहे हैं तो क्या यह सत्य है कि उन्होंने अपने कुछ एजेंट भारत के इस पूर्वांचल में इस तरह के भेजे हुए हैं कि जो इस प्रकार की तोड़ फोड़ की और विस्फोटक कार्यवाही करते हैं ? यदि हां, तो उनसे सावधान रहने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सावधानी बरतने के लिए जो लुमडिंग फरकेटिंग-एरिया है और लुमडिंग-बदरपुर एरिया है, इन दोनों को मिलिटरी के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है कि रेल टैक्स, ब्रिजेज और टनेल्स वगैरह की देखरेख करें और इसके अलावा लुमडिंग के इधर के हिस्से में

पुलिस भी काफी गश्त लगा रही है और चेकिंग वगैरह भी हो रही है ।

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): Sir, the kind of things that are happening in Assam are of real concern to us all. A similar accident, under similar circumstances, occurred a month ago I would like to know whether the hon. Railway Minister is going to ensure safe journey of the travelling public in that area?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is our effort. We are taking all possible steps to create conditions to ensure safe journey to passengers. The hon. Member comes from Silchar. He knows what exactly the position there is. It is necessary that we should face this calamity with a bold heart.

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): Sir, incidents of derailment of trains have to be viewed in the context of what happened before. On 16th April the same train was derailed at Alipur Duar—that is almost in North Bengal. After that, in Cooch Behar, yesterday, a box of explosives is reported to have been discovered. In the context of all that is happening in that area on a far big scale and spread over a wide area, may I know from the Government whether they consider that there is a grand plan behind these acts of sabotage and whether they consider that some foreign elements are behind these acts of sabotage?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As the House knows, in my statement I said that —at least that was our conclusion —all these things are results of well organised, well planned and well targeted acts. There we had concluded: "It seems that foreign elements or also behind it".

Shri Swell: Sir, the last part of my question has not been answered.

What are the likely foreign elements behind these acts of sabotage?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Some of the equipments that have been found are of foreign make. That is the one positive proof before us.

An hon. Member: Of what make?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: French make.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Sir, today morning, I remember, we were given the impression that this derailment was due to a mechanical defect. But the Additional Commissioner, Railways, has made a statement that the cause of the accident is not known and it is absolutely wrong to say that preliminary investigation was held. How do you reconcile these two positions?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Therefore I did not say anything in my reply and I simply said that the Additional Commissioner, Railways (Safety) has proceeded there and an enquiry has started today.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : जायत दृष्टिकोण से सावधानी के लिए क्या सरकार जानती है कि भारत के पूर्वी सीमांचल पर (1) मिजो विद्रोही, (2) नागा विद्रोही, (3) पाकिस्तान की मिलिटरी मदद, (4) चीनी मिलिटरी मदद, और (5) ब्रिटिश कूटनीतिक मदद, इन पांचों शक्तियों का जमाव हो रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह तो सीधी सी बात है कि किन-किन शक्तियों का जमाव है वहां और वह सब को मालूम है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This morning when Shri Hem Barua was pressing for his adjournment motion, the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri S. K. Patil said that there was nothing extraordinary in it and that this was just an ordinary derailment. Is it a fact that when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh went there after the explosion he sent some note here saying that there was a foreign hand in it? I would like to know whether the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

act of sabotage is completely ruled out or there will be an investigation into this aspect also.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): What I said was that there was a distinction between the first two accidents and this particular accident. The first two were accidents as a result of some bombs that were planted there exploding. In this particular case, there were so many compartments of the railways of which a few were derailed. There were no bombs or anything of that kind. Now, it stands to reason, it may be some kind of sabotage, not the planting of bomb etc., but some coupling disturbed or some such thing. It is a matter for examination as to whether this is also a kind of sabotage, not of that type but some other type, mechanical type. But, accidents of this type where some wagons are derailed is a feature which is normal. When 10,000 or 5,000 trains are running every day, such things do happen. But because it has happened in juxtaposition to the other two, therefore, naturally people believe that there might be some act of sabotage with the hand of some foreign power etc. This is the only distinction. It is going to be examined.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Arising out of this, it seems it has become almost epdidemic, this kind of explosions. We have just now received information of the disturbing explosion at Manmad. Have Government any information? Can the hon. Minister make a statement about this explosion in which five people were killed

Shri S. K. Patil: That is a matter about which we are making a statement day after tomorrow. The full facts have to be ascertained as to what exactly has happened, what is the extent of damage etc. That was not expected to be asked just now. We shall make a statement ourselves day after tomorrow.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): In spite of the security measures taken by the railway administration and police, serious accidents are taking place every alternate day in this region. In view of the fact that most of these accidents are taking place at night due to sabotage, do the Government intend revising the timing of running of trains in this vulnerable area so that after dusk no trains except express trains, with limited stops at particular junctions with assured security, run on the Gauhati-Dibrugarh sector at night?

Shri S. K. Patil: This is one of the suggestions which the hon. Member has made. But I will ask the House to bear with me one thing, whoever might be the master-mind that is planning that our railway track should be disrupted so that the trains should not run, and that is, we should not do something which will help them achieve their object. Supposing somebody suggests that because accidents happen, the trains should not be run, that is exactly what the master minds might be planning. The suggestion of the hon. lady Member is not exactly that, but because of the planting of time bomb etc. The trains should not be run at night. For bombs there is no division of time between day and night; whether it is night or day does not make any difference at all. But some restrictions have been put on the running of trains at night. If it is possible to do something more by way of further precautions, surely the authorities concerned there will take them also into consideration.

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): Apart from sabotage and conspiracy, of late the railway accidents are on the increase. So, are Government considering any measures to appoint an expert committee to go into the question of preventing recurrence of these accidents?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, the accidents have not been on the

increase. Because, if we take the year 1964-65, the number was 193. The derailments were 142. The number of level-crossing accidents is 39. Derailments have increased but level-crossing accidents have come down from 39 to 12. There were 11 collisions in 1964-65 and they have come down to 4 in 1965-66.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): In view of the fact, as the hon. Railway Minister said, that these derailments . . .

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, Shri Kamath has not come and many other Members have not come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not a signatory to this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा नाम भी उसके अन्दर है । मैंने नोटिस दिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का नाम नहीं है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that the Railway Minister has said that this derailment is being looked at in juxtaposition with the two bomb explosions that took place, may I know from the Railway Minister whether better patrolling of railway track has been undertaken than before, whether railway stations are being guarded in a better way than before and whether the railway travelling public is being given a greater sense of security than they had when these explosions and all this took place?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Patrolling etc. has been strengthened in a better way and it was precisely due to that that one live bomb was found out on the 29th. Despite that fact this derailment has occurred, but patrolling etc. has been quite effective at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about guarding of railway stations and giving security to railway passengers? (*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not a signatory.

Shri Priya Gupta: That I know . . . (*Interruption*).

17.17 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1966—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the Finance Bill. Shri Humayun Kabir may continue his speech.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was speaking about the need for increasing production and in that connection I would like to refer to the question of foreign exchange. This has become the biggest headache for the country today.

One of the suggestions that I have already made is that we should try to utilise to the fullest extent the capacity which already exists in the country. By small balancing of items from outside we can get full value from existing plants. This will to some extent meet the shortage of foreign exchange. In many cases what is happening today is that even while some of the existing units are not operating at full capacity, we are simultaneously setting up other units. This involves far greater outlay of foreign exchange and the whole process of production is also delayed. If the existing units can be given the necessary small amounts, they can immediately go into full production and we can utilise this respite in order to earn foreign exchange in other ways as well.

In that connection I would like the Finance Minister to consider two more suggestions. Already the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

has accepted in principle the idea of securing foreign exchange by appointing agents for a period of 8 or 10 years to sell our iron ore and other exports. There are countries in the world which have solved their foreign exchange problems by appointing agents whose responsibility it then becomes to find the needed foreign exchange. As we go on paying for the foreign exchange through the export of iron and other ores our immediate requirements are met. This has been accepted in principle by the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation and this can be extended to other fields as well. I know, this can also be done in the case of the production of fertilisers. Here also, if we can utilise foreign exchange in order to overcome our immediate difficulties, within a few years we shall be in a position where we will get foreign aid on our own terms.

Reference has been made again and again to the question of aid without strings. The fact is that nobody really gives aid without any strings. International trade is not a philanthropic business. There are certain strings but the question is, what are these strings? Are the strings in our interest or not? If the strings are so managed, that we can control them, if we are master of the situation then the strings do not matter; but we should be clear in our minds what the strings are and how far those strings are to our advantage. Otherwise, what very often happens is that we may have only the strings and no aid at all. I think very often that is what happens where you have no aid and only the strings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will finish in a minute or so.

The second suggestion is this. Today, when exports are made, certain foreign exchange entitlements are given but even on these entitlements so many conditions are laid that the foreign exchange which is given to the exporter is not fully utilised. If an industry is given a certain proportion of its export earnings in terms of free foreign exchange, it is quite clear that these exporters will not waste that amount. They will probably invest in order to meet balancing factors in their own production so that they can increase production and they can improve the techniques. I may give you only one example. Take the sports goods industry in this country. In the sports goods industry, at one time we had a very very large market in South-East Asia. Today, Japan is gradually capturing that market. In recent years, Pakistan has also become a very strong rival. One of the reasons why Pakistan has been able to compete with us on favourable terms and in certain cases outbidding us is because the exporter in Pakistan is given a certain proportion of free foreign exchange and with this foreign exchange he can import jigs and other machinery by which the rate of production immediately goes up; and as the rate of production goes up, the cost of production comes down and they can compete on favourable terms. If something on these lines is not done, we will not be able to increase our foreign exchange earnings.

Finally, I wish to say something about one general problem in the country to which a reference has been made this afternoon as well. It is, unfortunately, a fact that there is a gulf between what we may call the Government—in Government, I include all the Members of Parliament as well—in whose hands there is authority today and the people. This feeling has been growing from day-to-day. We see it in very small things. First of all, there is not much public feeling about public property in the country because of its past association with foreign domination. Even today,

in normal times, if there is any public property, it is carelessly used. Look at even a very small item. If a municipal tap is open, nobody cares to shut it again. Everyday, we have been seeing that public property is not being properly used. In times of stress, there is often an attack on public property. The incidents which happened in eastern India, incidents which happen in other parts of the country, show that there is a gulf between the Government and the people. It will not do to blame a few political agents here and there. Some political parties may try to take advantage of public discontent, but they come after the event. At first, these mass movements take place. I have myself seen how in eastern India, the food agitation took a mass form. At first, no political party was at all in the picture. Later on, certain political parties tried to take advantage of it.

At first, it was a mass upsurge. Only later did political parties appear on the scene.

We should not forget that to the ordinary man, Government does not mean the Prime Minister; to the ordinary man, Government does not mean the Ministers of the Central Government; to the ordinary man, Government does not mean the State Ministers or even high officials. To the ordinary man, Government is the police constable on the street; to the ordinary man, Government is the man who sells post-cards in the post office, the man in the Registrar's office, the sub-Registrar who registers his document, the village tahsildar, the block development officer and so on. These people often have a superior attitude, they have a kind of condescension towards the public. They are not public servants and they very often behave as if the public are their servants. It is because of this that the estrangement has grown.

One last word about the D.I.R. That the D.I.R. has outlived its utility nobody can deny. The very fact that even the Government is thinking of gradually removing it is evidence that Government recognises the fact. I would only appeal to the Government not to be tardy in the matter. The sense of Emergency has completely disappeared and there is no doubt whatsoever that the D.I.R. has been abused in every part of the country. My hon. friend, Mr. Badruduja, made a speech which was violently emotional and many of the things that he said, perhaps on calmer reflection, he would not put in that form, but he was right in saying that D.I.R. has often been abused. It is not that the D.I.R. has been abused in every case, but in many cases it has been misused or abused.

It is a general complaint, not a complaint of members belonging to any one community. People who had any personal enmities, people who were victims of jealousies, people who had stood for election to the panchayats or the local boards, people who have evidence against powerful persons have been proceeded against under the D.I.R. Stories have been circulating of even more atrocious instances where the D.I.R. has been misused. I do not want to repeat them, but it is undeniable that the D.I.R. has often been misused. It is also a fact that in Bengal about a thousand people were arrested and a very large number of them belonged to a particular community. Some of them were arrested even when all the local people certified that they were loyal citizens. I know of one case where the M.L.A. of that locality, who is a Congress M.L.A., the president of the Anchal Parishad, who is also a Congressman, the Headmaster of that area who does not belong to any political party at all, some of the members of the panchayat who belong to all political parties gave in writing that they knew that man for the last 20 or 25 years and any charge of disloyalty against him was in their opinion not justified. They went further and said "We are prepared to stand guarantee for him." And they further said "Here is a case where all the local representatives vouch for his

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

integrity and dependability. Is the report of one single informer who remains anonymous, and whose name we do not know, to be given greater credit?". This sort of thing has happened again and again. I hope that the hon. Home Minister will agree to remove the emergency as soon as possible and till it is lifted the D.I.R. should not be applied to any cases except where there is definite risk to the security of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I request that I may be allowed to speak . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak sitting.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It would be better if an opportunity could be given to me on the 5th May, because I have not come prepared to speak today. For the last 16 months I was not here. Hauf an hour for me on the 5th, I think, will not upset the time-schedule . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the 5th, the hon. Minister will be replying to the debate.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Let the hon. Minister reply on the 5th; my submissions will be on those problems which have already been dealt with. I would request you, therefore, to kindly give me half an hour on the 5th. I came here with the idea that I could speak, but now I feel very bad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, Shri Sezhiyan.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारी पार्टी के सात मिनट बाकी हैं । मुझे अवसर दिया जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । अगर समय होगा, तो आप को बुलाया जायेगा ।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the recnt 'Person-to-person' broadcast, the Prime Minister has stated that the objective which Government are following is socialism. She had said:

> "Socialism is not a book of words or a bundle of high-sounding promises. We shall be judged by our performance, not our performance on any single item in isolation but our performance as a whole. What we all want is a better life with more food, employment, and opportunities under conditions of economic justice, equality and individual freedom.".

In view of the statement made by the Prime Minister setting out the objectives of socialism, we have to see whether Government have succeeded to any extent in achieving the objectives set by her, whether they have been able to give the common man a better life, more food, full employment, economic justice and equality and individual freedom.

In spite of the 18 years of uninterrupted rule, or can we say, misrule of the Congress Party, after going through three Five Year Plans, wherein a total investment has been sunk of the order of Rs. 20581 crores, where do we stand? The achievements in the Five Year Plans are known too well. Although the financial targets have invariably been fulfilled, it is a notorious fact that the targets set by Government to improve the standard of living, to improve the employment opportunities and the production both in the agricultural and in the industrial sectors have always fallen short of the targets. Let us take the Third Plan. The target for increase of the national income was set at 30 per cent, whereas actual achievement was only 18 per cent. In agricultural production, the bungling is more pronounced. The annual increase visualised was 4 per cent, whereas the actual achievement during the Third Plan was only 2.6 per cent. Originally, it was stated that the target of 100 million tonnes

would be reached by the end of the Third Plan. Later, with the approach of the end of the Plan period, they reduced the target to 92 million tons. Now we all know that in 1965-66, production was only 76 million tonnes as against 82 million tonnes achieved in 1960-61. That means, we not only did not hit the target, but we have gone down and lagged behind and could not produce what we did in 1960-61 In spite of bumper crop years, import of cereals has gone on steadily increasing year by year during the Third Plan. In 1961-62, we imported Rs. 118 crores worth of foograins, in 1962-63, it went up to Rs. 166 crores, in 1963-64 to Rs. 199 crores and in 1964-65, considered to be a bumper year, it went up to Rs. 307 crores. It is said that every fourth American farmer is working for India. I think it is high time that President Johnson appoints a Secretary for Food for India also, because our Food Minister is not here (*Interruptions*). I mean the person who really decides about our food matters is in Washington.

There is bungling not only in production but also in distribution. In areas where rice is taken, if they want rice, they send wheat; if people want wheat, millet is sent. If people want millet, bullet is sent. Once a bullet is put into the stomach of a man, a hungry man, then there is no more question, no more cry for food, no more pain of hunger. The food situation is solved not by giving rice or wheat or millet but by giving bullets.

Regarding industrial production, I need not say much, because as against the 11 per cent annual increase targeted, we have achieved only 7 per cent. I cannot give a better certificate for this performance than that given by a Member of the Planning Commission itself who stated recently:

> "Today industrial growth is stalled and stymied. Large proportions of capacity are lying idle for want of raw materials which have to be imported. Machineries and equipment are out of commission for want of spares and components. The industrial scene is riddled with many distortions, huddles and tangles".

This is the position of our industrial production. This has been stated by Shri S. G. Barve, Member of the Planning Commission in charge of industry.

Therefore, in agriculture we have gone down, in industrial production, we have reached a stalemate. In the context of what the Prime Minister said about giving the people a better life, more food and employment, let us see what is the position regarding employment. In the three Plans, the targets have never been reached, because there has been a backlog which has always been increasing each year. At the end of the First Plan, I think it was about 5 million. Then it went up to 8 million, at the end of the Second Plan, and to 12 million at the end of the Third Plan. During the Fourth Plan, they expect an additional labour force of 20 million, that means 35 million people to be provided with employment during the Fourth Plan period. I do not know how the Government are going to solve this problem.

Instead of solving this problem of growing unemployment, they are bringing in automation and high order of mechanisation which will surely reduce the employment potential.

The other day Mr. Bhagat was contending that automation is not going to throw out of employment 14,000 people in one case. I am not going to that question now. But he should analyse fully and convince the House how automation and mechanisation are going to help. First I want to say that I am not against mechanical improvement. But at what stage should it be introduced? When technological and economic improvements warrant it, we can introduce it, but in a country where there is so much unemployment, is it desirable to introduce automation at this stage? In the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

United States also, where a survey was made by a Committee of Congress men it has been found that due to automation about 25 per cent of clerical jobs was eliminated in the five years 1955 to 1960.

Here I would like to quote what the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated on this question of highly specialised mechanisation as early as in 1942. In writing a forword to a book, the late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru wrote:

> "Any scheme which involves wastage of our labour power or which throws people out of employment is bad. From the purely economic point of view, even from the human aspect, it may be more profitable to use labour-power and less specialised machinery. It is better to find employment for large number of people at low income level than to keep most of them unemployed."

I want to know whether the daughter of the late Prime Minister is going to follow the automation way and throw people out of employment or to take a human point of view. As I said, we are not against mechanisation, but at what stage should it be introduced? Automation is like giving a frigidaire to a poor farmer. It is good, you can protect your food and meat, you can put milk and store it, but that he can do only if he has anything at all to put into it. If you give him milk or food, he can keep it in that. Simply giving a frigidaire is not going to help. In the same way we are doing this automation.

We have not given a better standard of living to our people, better employment opportunities, our agricultural and industrial production has been stagnating, but in other respects our Planning Commission and the Government have succeeded eminently in fulfilling and even over-fulfilling the targets. That is in regard to additional taxation. The Second Plan visualised a target of Rs. 450 crores, but in actual practice they took Rs. 1,078 crores. The Third Plan target was Rs. 1,710 crores, but in actual practice they collected Rs. 2,850 crores. Therefore, in the name of development plans, they have been putting more burden on the common people by way of taxation. In all the Plans they have far exceeded the targets fixed in this respect. In the Budget of 1966-67, there is an additional total expenditure of about Rs. 170 crores on revenue and capital accounts, even though the productive expenditure for plan purposes is less by Rs. 214 crores. That means non-productive expenditure which inflates demands and does not increase production will be higher by Rs. 384 crores. Thus, our Government, while collecting more money from the common people out of their sweat and labour, do not put it to proper use; they go into unproductive, wasteful expenditure. Instead of creating a Welfare State, they are creating a wasteful State in this country by the enormous power that they possess.

By virtue of this heavy taxation, this heavy burden of taxes on the common people, by unchecked inflation, by creating more disparities and by rising prices, it is the common people who have been punished. If you see the indext price of consumer prices of the working classes it has gone up like anything. The all-India index figure for food is 179, while the all-India index for general prices is 173. If you take Madras City alone, it is even worse, because the general index figure is 196 there and that of food 198. For the last two years 1964 and 1965, prices have gone up by 25 per cent and foodgrain prices by 35 per cent. I want to know whether the poor worker has been compensated for those enormous increases.

I can show even specific instances. In the City of Madras, in January, 1964, rice was sold at 62 paise per litre, while in January, 1966, it has

gone up to 89 paise. Groundnut oil was Rs. 1.92 per kg. in January, and it has now gone up to Rs. 3.60 in January, 1966, i.e., by 188 per cent. Gingelly oil has gone up from Rs. 2.40 to Rs. 4.19, 175 per cent.; coconut oil from Rs. 3.43 to Rs. 6.48, 189 per cent. increase and so on. These things affect the common people. I would like to know what this government which is professing socialism and socialist ideas day in and day out has done about these things. Even in the public sector where the grain has a controlled price and the prices are fixed by the government they have increased the price enormously out of context. In respect of Bengal gram dhal procured in U.P. and Punjab at Rs. 56 per quintal they have fixed the retail price at Rs. 110 per quintal. This has been fixed by a government order issued by the collector of Coimbatore on 26th January, 1966. Why is the government looting the people along with the blackmarketeers and hoarders!

Prices are rising like anything. While the price of every commodity has been going up, the only commodity that has come down in value is of human life, the price of children. We want to import automatic machines but the brilliant automatic machine, i.e. human being is being thrown out of job. Children are sold for one rupee in Orissa, we are told. It is not anywhere else in the world. Of course, in Tamilnad the children are not being sold; they go to bazaar, buy some bug poison and give it to the entire family and the whole family goes down. The Prime Minister has stated five principles, panch sheel of economic conditions: better life, more food, employment, economic justice and individual freedom. On the last one, individual freedom, I cannot say anything; only Mr. Nanda can say something. In future it may go to the extent of the Defence of India Rule being named as the Defence of Indira Rule and Mr. Nanda may attain the title of the Defender of Indira rules. It may come to that stage. Socialism has been distorted and deformed. In Madras we see milkmen putting a hay-stuffed call before the cow; it is not a real calf; it has no life in it; the calf dies for want of milk and hay is stuffed into it. It is placed before the cow so that they can milk it. In the same way socialism has become a stuffed calf to be put before the public to get their votes. There is no life in it; only the form is there. There is regress in the socialist march and things proclaimed by the government. The form is accepted, but there is no life in it. The ruling party is only trying to use it for catching votes. In the past one year, there have been cement decontrol, taxation amendment laws, bonus payment legislation, etc. All these have been black Acts just to help the capitalist class and just to get some funds for the elections. For four years they talk of socialism and in the fifth year they enact all the laws to collect funds to fight elections, not on behalf of patriotism or socialism but on behalf of big business for which they have become a tool in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Aney. He may speak while sitting.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, let me thank you for finding some time for me to speak and make a few observations. The points which I am going to raise now are not exactly related to the Finance Bill. But you should look at the Finance Ministry as something like the heart of the Indian body politic, and therefore, it is your duty to see that all the blood, the pure blood, from the heart is pumped through the arteries to the proper place so that the whole body remains stout, strong and healthy to carry on its functions. Therefore, that being the position, it is appropriate that questions relating to the general administration or the position of any department, like the Home Ministry or the Railway Ministry or any other Ministry can be appropriately discussed on this motion.

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

With this view in mind, I shall make some remarks about the Home Ministry itself. It was my idea to do so at the time of the Demands for Grants, but that demand was soon over and all the rest of the demands came under the guillotine, and I could not make my speech then.

Sir, when we began to function as an independent nation, we drew our Plan, and for the last 18 years, we have been working the Plans, and we have had a system of government, and everything seems to be all right. But I only want to know one thing. The Planning Commission is like an engineer; when a man wants to build a house, he does not know what to do first. He wants to know its dimensions; how many rooms, etc. Then there are plans saying, this is your house; there are so many rooms, one for this purpose and the other for the other purpose and so on. This also applies to the area of the room; that this particular area is yours; this requirement should be properly carried out and so on. It must be properly carried out without any discomfort to anybody. That is the idea of having an engineer and the Planning Commission is therefore like an engineer. So far as the Government of India is concerned, I may say that it is admitted by the Finance Minister himself in his speech that when proposals are made by him, in respect of taxation, he took particular care to see that the people are satisfied that the measures relating to the development and Defence of the State are duly provided for, and with that end in view, he has made the proposals.

I should like to add one more thing in this connection. He should have seen that the house one builds has proper accommodation to carry on all the activities properly. Our Constitution decided that India should have a federal government. The primary idea which was accepted by those who drafted the Constitution and who got it passed through the Constitutent Assembly was to see that the nature of the provinces of a federation was kept in view, and the federation was to consist of so many provinces. The Constitution provides—the object of having a federation State or a federation Constitution. What was the purpose that was to be served by the Constitution? The Constitution has a long list of objectives. The main objectives are to secure equality of opportunity, equity and social justice, and all this have to be secured by the federation Constitution under which the country was to be administered. At that time,—I want to ask this question—was it ever considered that such and such should be the proper size of the provinces, what should be the provinces, what is the purpose for which separate provinces should be formed, what is the purpose of the formation of the provinces and whether the provinces so formed would serve the particular purpose? Further, what is the size of each province, what is the nature of the duties to be performed and all that, should have been considered. I believe the main idea of entrusting the duty of forming the provinces to a committee of the House was not considered by the Government carefully and it was left almost neglected. After having worked the Constitution for some years, the idea struck the Government that they had passed several resolutions in the Indian National Congress, in which the idea of forming separate provinces on linguistic considerations was accepted. But when actually power came into our hands, those who were responsible for running the Government of India thought, when we were not in power, we had certain ideas; but, do they hold good even when there is a possibility of the responsibility of running the government being assumed by us? The late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has been the architect of our fortune, was there at the time when these resolutions were accepted by the Congress. It could not envisage at that time what the exact requirements of a real province would be.

Then came the Dar Commission. Mr. Dar was the president of that commission. He was entrusted with the task of examining the question of the nature of forming States, particularly from the point of view of the utility of accepting the linguistic basis as a proper one or whether any modification of that basis has to be made. Mr. Dar submitted the report. I do not want to go over the whole thing again, But Mr. Dar came to the conclusion that with the conditions as they are, the linguistic principle cannot be accepted as the only principle and it has to be modified. The All-India Congress Committee thought, let the Dar Commission's report be properly examined by their own experts. So, a committee consisting of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was appointed. The conclusions of that committee have been summarised at page 16,—para 62—of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission. It is a small para which I shall quote:

"Between the years 1928 and 1947, the Congress reaffirmed its adherence to the linguistic principle on three occasions:

(i) at its Calcutta session held in October, 1937, it reiterated its policy regarding linguistic provinces and recommended the formation of the Andhra and Karnataka provinces;

(ii) by a resolution passed at Wardha in July in 1938, the Working Committee gave an assurance to the deputations from Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala that linguistic redistribution of the provinces would be undertaken as soon as the Congress had the power to do so and

(iii) in its election manifesto of 1945-46, it repeated the view that administrative units should be constituted as far as possible on a linguistic and cultural basis."

The Committee came to the conclusion that....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

I am told the Bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned to meet agai. day-after-tomorrow at 11-00 a.m.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 5, 1966/Vaisakha 15, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—524 (Al) LSD— 22-7-66—970.